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Korean Affairs Report

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29 SEPTEMBER 1986

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK PAPER ACCUSES U.S., ROK OF 'ABUSING' ASIAN GAMES

SK080559 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0529 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 September (KCNA)--The traitor Chon Tu-hwan is abusing the Asian Games to present South Korea as an "independent state", justify the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and create an international atmosphere favorable for the fabrication of "two Koreas", says NODONG SINMUN today in a signed commentary titled "Games Harmful to Nation Are Impermissible".

The paper says: With the Asian Games drawing near, the struggle of the South Korean students against it is growing fiercer and is foreseen to go off with greater force during the games. Their persistent struggle is a manifestation of their staunch will not to tolerate injustice and a really patriotic act based on the aspiration and demand of the times and the nation. The commentary further says:

If a person opposes or has a dislike to the insidious '86 Asiad, he is jailed or expelled and the Seoul streets swarm with puppet armymen in plain clothes, police commandoes and the regular forces of the puppet army riding on heavy tanks and armored vehicles. South Korea has turned into a theater of rowdyism.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are inciting North-South confrontation and staging frantic military maneuvers against the North under the pretext of the Asian Games. As if it were not enough, they are scheming to stage another large-scale war exercise during the games with the mobilization of U.S. imperialist pirate ships including the "Carl Vinson" and the "New Jersey" and huge aggression forces.

With no sword-brandishing can the Chon Tu-hwan group halt the struggle of the students burning with a sense of justice and patriotism.

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CSO: 4100/255

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NODONG SINMUN ASSAILS U.S.-JAPANESE EXERCISE IN HOKKAIDO

SK110930 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2149 GMT 10 Sep 86

[NODONG SINMUN 11 September commentary: "An Overture to the Tripartite Military Operations"]

[Text] According to news reports, the U.S. Air Forces stationed in South Korea will reportedly participate for the first time in a U.S.-Japanese joint military exercise scheduled to be launched in Hokkaido, Japan, toward the end of October.

The participation of the U.S. Air Forces stationed in South Korea in the planned military exercise will consist of the involvement of A-10 ground attack aircraft, which are mainly deployed at Suwon Air Base and which carry nuclear weapons.

One important reason behind dragging the U.S. Air Force Combat unit stationed in South Korea to Japan is to realize a joint military exercise with the Japanese Self-Defense Air Force. Joint military exercises between the Japanese Self-Defense Forces and U.S. troops occupying South Korea is an issue that has long been discussed and planned between the ruling classes of the United States and Japan.

The fact that this issue is about to be put into practice amounts to a giant new stride in expanding the stage of the U.S.-Japanese joint operations into South Korea and in realizing the tripartite military operations. This is a grave provocation scheme that exacerbates tensions in Korea and the Far East and increases the danger of war in this region.

What the U.S. imperialists seek through the planned joint military exercise is to open a road for the Japanese Self-Defense Forces to enter into South Korea.

The fact that a combat unit of U.S. troops occupying South Korea goes to Japan for joint military exercises means that militarily there will be no boundary lines between South Korea, which is under the domination of the U.S. imperialists, and Japan and that these two regions will be integrated into one single operational region.

Calling for the realization of joint military exercise between U.S. Air Force stationed in South Korea and the Japanese Self-Defense Forces at an early date, the United States said that the characteristics of U.S. Air Force strategy is to fly wherever it may be necessary and Japan has said that such joint military exercises are legally possible.

By this, the United States and Japan have indicated that they admit to the fact that the state of joint military exercises between U.S. troops stationed in South Korea and the Japanese Self-Defense Forces is not confined only to Japan, but can be moved to South Korea.

It is apparent that the Japanese Self-Defense Forces coming to South Korea under the name of joint military exercises will include not only U.S. troops, but also the puppet South Korean Army as partners in the military exercises.

Joint military exercises between the Japanese Self-Defense Forces and the puppet South Korean Army are what is sought through the joint military exercises between U.S. troops stationed in South Korea and the Japanese Self-Defense Forces.

Realizing direct military ties and collusion between South Korea and Japan has emerged as a pressing demand in completing the tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea. The planned joint military exercise between U.S. troops stationed in South Korea and the Japanese Self-Defense Forces serves as an important opportunity to directly link Japan and South Korea militarily and to strengthen the aggressive nature of the tripartite military alliance.

The U.S. imperialists' accelerating the fabrication of the tripartite military alliance stems from their wicked motive to mobilize the Japanese Self-Defense Forces in a new war of invading Korea. It is therefore no accident that Hokkaido has been chosen as the stage of the large-scale U.S.-Japanese joint military exercise scheduled to be staged toward the end of this October in which the U.S. Air Forces stationed in South Korea will participate.

Hokkaido is similar to Korea in terms of its terrain and weather conditions. The full-scale military exercise to be conducted, for the first time, with the mobilization of all services of the armed forces and all branches from both the United States and Japan is designed, first of all, to strengthen joint military operations in preparation for a war of invading Korea, a nuclear war.

The fact that the Japanese reactionaries have accepted the joint military exercise between U.S. troops occupying South Korea and the Japanese Self-Defense Forces, which has hitherto been prohibited, means that Japanese military policy has changed.

The goal pursued by the Japanese ruling class through the planned joint military exercise is to have military acts of the Self-Defense Forces outside the territory of Japan recognized as an established fact under the pretext of U.S.-Japanese joint military operations.

As is witnessed, the Japanese reactionaries are trying to actively participate in the U.S. imperialists' war policy according to the demand of the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy and to blaze a trail for their military expansion abroad by taking advantage of the planned joint military exercise.

The Japanese Self-Defense Forces' participation in a joint military exercise together with U.S. troops occupying South Korea can be interpreted only as an expression of their willingness to join in preparations by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets for a war of northward invasion.

This is an expression of openly hostile policy toward our republic as well as a challenge to peace in Korea and Asia.

Military adventure threatening peace should be stopped.

/9738

CSO: 4110/114

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FORMER SOUTH POLITICIANS IN DPRK ISSUE RECORD OF U.S. 'CRIMES'

SK082303 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1548 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 September (KCNA)--The Consultative Council of Former South Korean Politicians in the North for the Promotion of Peaceful Reunification issued a record of crimes of the U.S. imperialist aggressors in obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea on the lapse of 41 years since they occupied South Korea. It says:

The Korean nation of one ancestry, which had lived in one territory through a long history spanning 5,000 years, has been divided into North and South in the '40's of the present century. For this the U.S. imperialist aggressors are to blame.

The U.S. imperialist aggression forces illegally occupied South Korea on 8 September 1945, under the mask of "liberator", taking the place of defeated Japanese imperialism. This was to seek a division of Korea.

Their occupation of South Korea was aimed at turning South Korea into their complete colony and, further, using it as a military base to occupy the whole Korea and dominate Asia and the world.

Proceeding from this, the U.S. imperialist aggression forces changed the name of the "Korean government-general" of the Japanese imperialists into the U.S. military government on 11 September and enforced a military rule more ruthless than the "governor-general rule" of the Japanese imperialists.

The U.S. military administration dissolved by force people's committees established in South Korea after the 15 August liberation raving that "there could be no power for the South Korean people and the sovereignty of South Korea belongs to the U.S. military government". It had a "separate election" staged in South Korea through violence and frauds on 10 May 1948 and faked up the colonial puppet regime called "Government of the Republic of Korea" with pro-American cat's paw Syngman Rhee as its boss.

"The Republic of Korea", a colony, is a direct extension of the U.S. military government and it was just a veil to cover the U.S. military government.

In fact, "the Republic of Korea" is a tool for executing the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and a camouflage for covering their colonial rule.

The record cites concrete examples to expose that after framing up the colonial "Republic of Korea", the U.S. imperialists got the puppet regime to crack down upon the South Korean People's Movement for Peaceful Reunification and build a system of perpetual division. The record goes on:

As the Syngman Rhee puppet regime was toppled by the April popular uprising in 1960 and the Movement for Peaceful Reunification had since gained momentum among the South Korean people, the U.S. imperialists engineered the 16 May "military coup d'etat" and installed the Pak Chong-hui military fascist "regime".

In particular, they egged the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique on to cook up the fascist "Yusin system" in October 1972 and then had it publish the "special statement" calling for the "simultaneous entry of the North and the South into the UN" on 23 June 1973, in which the "two Koreas" policy was openly announced.

This was aimed at keeping Korea divided forever and keeping their hold on South Korea at least as their colony and military base, as they found it impossible to dominate the whole of Korea as a colony.

In October 1979 when the democratic resistance mounted high, the U.S. imperialists replaced Pak Chong-hui with new puppet Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique and encouraged it to bar the trend toward a peaceful reunification and resorted to more unscrupulous moves to create "two Koreas".

In the fall of 1984, the DPRK's compatriotic step of offering relief goods for the South Korean flood victims occasioned the resumption of dialogues between the North and the South. The U.S. imperialists scenarized the "firing incident at Panmunjom" in November 1984 and staged the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises in order to suspend multi-channelled dialogues and contacts between North and South such as Red Cross talks, economic talks and the preliminary contact for parliamentary talks, which were arranged by the positive efforts of the DPRK.

In particular, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are desperately trying to see the Asian Games and the '88 Olympics staged in Seoul at any cost, while working for the "entry into the United Nations" harder than ever before.

The aims sought by them in the Asiad and Olympics are to create a favorable climate for creating "two Koreas" by getting South Korea, a colony, recognized as an "independent state" and prop up the shaking fascist dictatorial system by cracking down upon the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle of the South Korean people and bringing political opponents under their control on the pretext of "ensuring games".

The United States must drop the policy of turning South Korea into a colony and a military base and go back to their den at once, taking along their forces and nuclear weapons in accordance with the trend of the times when all the nations are advancing towards independence and sovereignty, the records of crimes stresses.

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CSO: 4100/255

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FORMER SOUTH KOREAN CIA OFFICIAL GIVES LECTURE

SK060224 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 September (KCNA)--Chong Tong-ik, an official of the South Korean puppet CIA and its overseas operative who came over to the North, gave lectures Wednesday and Thursday at the Kim Chong-tae Electric Locomotive Complex and the Pyongyang Textile Combine under the title "South Korea, a Colony of U.S. Imperialism, Is The Living Hell for The Workers, Peasants, and Other Working Masses." He said:

South Korea is a society for a handful of exploiters.

The Chon Tu-hwan group has turned it into a land of lawlessness and brutally suppresses even the labor movement waged by workers to push their minimum demand for existence. It does not hesitate to violate the human rights of imprisoned workers and brutally torture them.

The streets of Seoul are flooded with a large army of beggars and jobless people and the workers are forced to slave labor under worst conditions.

In South Korea anyone who talks about human rights, democracy, nation and unification is suppressed and about 15 million people are recorded in the observation books and computers as "blacklisted," "semi-blacklisted" and "dangerous" characters.

It is an insult to the Asian people and disgrace of mankind to hold "sports festivals" in South Korea, a colony of the United States.

The South Korean rulers, knowing full well that the South Korean society will not last long, are busy with illicit fortune-piling and preparing to escape, whisking off a large amount of money abroad. The capital flight over the last two or three years runs into six billion dollars.

Chong Tong-ik emphasized:

The people in the North have carried out what could not be done through generations by this country with a history of 5,000 years in a few years under the wise leadership of the great leader General Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il. This is really a miracle and tremendous changes beyond imagination.

Indeed, the respected leader General Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il are the peerless heroes and greatest men produced by mankind.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PAPER COMMENTS ON REMARKS OF JAPANESE MINISTER

SK081101 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 September (KCNA)--The Japanese minister of education beautified the aggressive acts of the Japanese imperialists in the past, claiming that the annexation of Korea to Japan by them was a result of "negotiation and agreement" between "representatives" of both sides, and added that the Japanese should visit the "Yasukuni Shrine", crying that "it is natural for them to cherish the memory" of the war criminals.

Commenting on this, MINJU CHOSON today says that the utterances of the new minister of education giving off a nasty smell of militarism represent the will of the Japanese reactionary ruling quarters. It further says:

This vividly reveals the intention of the Japanese reactionaries to justify the crimes committed by the Japanese imperialists by committing brigandish aggression on Korea and many Asian countries and inflicting appalling disasters upon the people in this region by brutal exploitation and slaughter, and take this road again.

The Japanese reactionary ruling quarters have launched into a massive ideological offensive to implant aggressive spirit and military virus in the minds of the Japanese people, the new generation in particular, as a part of war preparations to restore their old empire. The main point in this is to affirmatively appraise the aggressive war of the Japanese imperialists in the past and laud the chieftains of aggression as "patriots" and "heroes". In this they intend to actively use Japanese people and the younger generation in the realization of overseas expansion of the monopolies and ruling quarters.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VNS HAILS CHAMINTU, MINMINTU AS PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATIONS

SK121240 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0300 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Unattributed talk by station commentator Kim Chol-min from the program
"Hour for Youths and Students"]

[Text] With the 10th Asian Games near at hand, suppression of youths and students is being perpetrated more viciously than ever before in this land. The Chon Tu-hwan clique, frantically running amok with repression of youths and students on the pretext of successfully holding the Asian Games, fabricated the so-called result of an investigation of Chamintu and Minmintu, the anti-U.S. and the antifascist organizations of students, and announced the results on 30 August.

In the so-called results of investigation, the Chon Tu-hwan clique stated that Chamintu and Minmintu manipulated behind the scenes the anti-U.S. and antigovernment demonstrations staged this year by the students and that their assertions are the same as the North's strategy toward the South. Thus, it branded the act of the students as a procommunist act which benefits the enemy.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique also stated that, during the course of investigation, it confirmed that there are higher clandestine organizations behind the scenes of Chamintu and Minmintu, such as clandestine leaders, and handed down an order to arrest such leaders.

Hidden in the fact that the Chon Tu-hwan ring again announced such slanderous results of an investigation with the opening of the new semester is a dark intention of maintaining its collapsing fascist system by smoothly holding the imminent Asian Games through threat and menace of students.

On 14 May with the approach of the 6th anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising, the Chon Tu-hwan clique announced the result of investigation of Chamintu and Minmintu and beastily repressed the just patriotic national salvation struggle of the students. This shows that the result of the investigation fabricated by the Chon Tu-hwan faction is a stereotypical trick used to settle its ruling crisis whenever it is created and whenever the voices of indignation and opposition of the masses from all walks of life are raised.

As for Chamintu and Minmintu, which are considered criminal organizations by the Chon Tu-hwan faction, they are the autonomous and democratic organizations for struggle of youths and students who oppose the U.S. colonial rule over South Korea and the military fascist tyranny by its stooges. The fact that the youths and students organized Chamintu and Minmintu is not the result of someone's control or instigation. They are self-regulating democratic organizations formed by the students themselves to resist outside forces with strength, not looking idly upon the realities in South Korea where outside forces act as masters and fascism rampages.

How can those who treasure the national dignity and freedom and happiness of the masses and who overflow with ardent patriotism ignore the realities of South Korea which has been turned into a dark land where national sovereignty is being mercilessly trampled underfoot by the United States and democracy is being suffocated by the military fascist lunatics?

Furthermore, how can passionate students sensitive to the trend of the time and overflowing with the sense of justice and patriotism overlook such realities?

Because national sovereignty has been cruelly trampled underfoot by outside forces, the youths and students raised high the anti-U.S. and anti-imperialist banner by forming Chamintu. Because democracy has been suffocated by the nation sellers who consider the U.S. aggressors their masters and betrayed their fellow countrymen, the students courageously advanced to the anti-fascist and anti-Chon Tu-hwan square by forming Minmintu.

Achieving independence, democracy, and reunification is an ardent request of national history today and a unanimous desire of all the masses. To respond to such a request of the time and to the will and aspirations of the masses, the youths and students organized Chamintu and Minmintu, patriotic organizations of struggle, cherishing a sheer desire to achieve independence, democracy, and reunification.

The youths and students called for the withdrawal of the U.S. aggressor forces in South Korea and the U.S. Embassy to achieve the national salvation cause of independence, democracy, and reunification; and chanted the suspension of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise and withdrawal of nuclear weapons. They struggled for the resignation of the Chon Tu-hwan military regime and demanded national reunification.

To check the Chon Tu-hwan ring's maneuvers to prolong power and the criminal two Koreas plot, the youths and students demanded dissolution of the Special Committee for Constitutional Revision and realization of the democratic constitution. Thus, they are staging a courageous struggle to resolutely oppose and reject the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 olympics.

The fact that the youths and students are struggling for independence, democracy and reunification by forming such democratic and patriotic organizations of struggle are not the result of someone's order or manipulation. Their

act cannot be a pro-communist act which benefits the enemy. Man is a conscious and independent being with a sense of justice. Therefore, a truthful man will not act against his will and faith even if someone forces him to do so.

The youths and students in this country formed organizations of struggle and embarked on a national salvation path according to their own faith and experience gained through realities in South Korea. South Korea has true sovereignty, although it has the nominal title of a state. The people are suffering dictatorship, although democracy is stipulated by the Constitution. The maneuvers of the permanent national division are more undisguisedly perpetrated in the midst of soft and seductive language about national reunification by the rulers.

No matter how viciously the Chon Tu-hwan clique may work out the conspiratory plot and maneuvers to repress the just national salvation struggle of the youths and students, it can neither mislead the public sentiment and the trend of the times nor can it check the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of the youths and students. The Chon Tu-hwan faction should not adhere to repressing the national salvation struggle of the patriotic masses, which includes the youths and students. It should step down from power according to the demand of the masses. No matter how frantically the Chon Tu-hwan faction may run amok with fascist repression, it can never stop the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of the patriotic masses, which includes the youths and students. Their national salvation cause for justice and the nation will be victorious without fail.

/9738

CSO: 4110/114

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VNS ON 'ALARMING MILITARY MOVES' IN SOUTH

SK151245 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0300 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Unattributed talk from the program "Holiday Reception Room": "Alarming Military Moves"]

[Text] When the anti-U.S. and anti-dictatorship spirit is being more highly enhanced among the masses with the approach of the Asian Games, the military moves are alarming.

It has been learned that the Chon Tu-hwan clique and the U.S. 8th Army authorities took two measures concerning military units in the metropolitan area in order to smoothly hold the Asian Games. One is that they discharged from the army or relegated Chong Tong-ho, vice army chief of staff, the Kim Chin-young, commander of the Capital Armored Infantry Division; and the other is that they handed down an operation order to Ko Myong-sun, commander of the Capital Defense Command, for a special guard for the Asian Games.

Chong Tong-ho, who was recently appointed president of the Korea Highway Corporation after being discharged from the army in July, is from Uiryeong, South Kyongnam Province. He was admitted to the U.S. Army Infantry School in 1961 after being held in favor by the U.S. 8th Army commander. He returned after specializing in guerrilla warfare there and participated in the Vietnam War, gaining notoriety. When he was vice commander of the First Special Airborne Brigade in 1974, he came to have close relations with Chon Tu-hwan, then the commander of the brigade. Later, he was appointed director general of the security forces in Chongwadae.

However, Chong Tong-ho, who is exceedingly ambitious for power, was not satisfied with the position of director general of the security force and challenged Chon Tu-hwan's parliamentary politics together with members of the 17th class of the Military Academy, including Ho Hwa-pyong, who was special assistant at Chongwadae. As the result, he was sent back to the army, regarded as one without knowledge of politics. However, Chong Tong-ho, who had strong support from the commander in chief of the U.S. 8th Army, was promoted to the post of the army vice chief of staff through the commander of the Fifth Corps.

Kim Chin-young, commander of the Capital Armored Infantry Division, had a great number of complaints against Chon Tu-hwan and developed close relations with Chong Ton-ho in the course of expanding the power of his faction together with members of the 17th class of the Military Academy, including Ho Hwa-pyong and Ho Sam-su.

The complaints and dissatisfaction of Chong Ton-ho-Kim Chin-yong faction with Chon Tu-hwan expanded from the time Ho Hwa-pyong and Ho Sam-su were expelled from Chongwadae. In particular, with the fierce anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle staged in every social strata in the wake of the Asian Games, their complaints were expressed undisguisedly, revealing alarming moves, such as an open meeting of their factions.

Upon hearing this report at Chongwadae through the Security Command, Chon Tu-hwan was enraged. However, Chong Ton-ho was placed in the post of president of the Korea Highway Corporation based on dynamic relations with the commander in chief of the U.S. 8th Army and public opinion in society. Kim Chin-yong was relegated to the post of superintendent of the Third Military Academy located in Yongchon, North Kyongsang Province, far from the metropolitan area.

The reshuffle of Chong Ton-ho and Kim Chin-yong by Chon Tu-hwan and the U.S. 8th Army is known to be a preliminary aimed at preventing a military coup from possibly occurring during the period of the Asian Games and maintaining colonial rule without big problems.

Meanwhile, the U.S. 8th Army and Chon Tu-hwan reorganized the Capital Defense Command into a system of command for the Asian Games and appointed Ko Myong-su, commander of the Capital Defense Command, to the post of the command over the Asian Games. They attached units of the Capital Defense Command, the 9th and 20th Divisions, and the special airborne brigade to the command of the Asian Games. Thus, they placed these units under the posture of combat readiness.

It is known that the subordinate units of this Asian Games Command will carry out a joint operation with the riot police in order to block the anti-U.S. and anti-dictatorship struggle of youths, students, and the masses from all walks of life who oppose the Asian Games.

According to this joint operational plan, the metropolitan areas will be zoned into four districts--northeast, southeast, southwest and northwest--and military units under the supervision of the Asian Games Command will be deployed in these areas on a large scale.

The 56th and 57th Divisions will be in charge of guarding the northeast area, and some units of these divisions will be deployed around the Taenung Champions Village and Miyari, a place near Korea University. The 20th Army Division, which participated in the massacre operation in Kwangju, will guard the

southeast area in which the Changchun Gymnasium, Tongguk University and Konkuk University are located. The units of this division will also be deployed in areas of Taemosan, Kuryongsan, Chonggyesan and Maebongsan, as well as the area around Namsan tunnel.

The 52th Division, a subordinate unit of the Capital Defense Command, will guard the southwest area where Seoul University is located, and the 9th Division, which gained notoriety during the 12 October military coup, will guard the northwest area where Yonsei University, Ewha Women's University and Sogang University are located. In other words, the 52th Division will be deployed in areas of Kwanaksan, while the 9th Division will be located in areas around Ansan, Muakje and Wausan.

According to this, entry into the guard areas and car traffic in the outer roads are prohibited, and deployment of military units in these areas has been completed. On 2 September Defense Minister Yi Ki-paek, and on 5 September Chon Tu-hwan personally, appeared in the champions village and once again checked the situation concerning protecting the Asian Games.

It has also become known that mobilized military troops, including subordinate units of the Capital Defense Command, will be immediately deployed in campuses, areas of plants, gymnasiums, the champions village, the airport and major streets in Seoul to suppress the anti-U.S. and anti-dictatorship struggle. They will propagandize such a struggle as an act of the special attack force from the North or as an act of terrorists who were won over by the North.

The special attack units, such as the 1st, 3d, 5th and 9th Special Airborne Units which are stationed around Seoul, will be mobilized in this operation. Once an order is handed down, the 9th Airborne Brigade will guard the Seoul Grand Bridge and the First Han River Bridge; the 3d Airborne Brigade areas around the Chamsil Bridge and Kwangjin Bridge, and the 1st Airborne Brigade the areas around Chungnang Bridge.

According to this operational plan, the military troops have already staged an exercise of suppressing riots. The anti-kidnapping exercise staged in the champions village on 25 August and the anti-aircraft hijacking exercise held on 23 August were part of the exercises to suppress the struggle of youths, students, and masses from all walks of life against the 1986 Asian Games.

The 8th Army and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are attempting to have tens of thousands of civilian-dressed special attack unit members attend to sports grounds by disguising them as spectators in order to cope with the anti-U.S. and anti-dictatorship struggle which may occur during the Asian Games.

According to this plan, most of the tickets for 25,000 standing spectators and 6,000 tickets for seats in the Chamsil Sports Complex are being reserved by the Capital Defense Command and the special Warfare Command. This is preventive measures to block the occupation of the sports grounds, indoor demonstrations, and spreading of handbills by the patriotic youths and students by having civilian-dressed members of special attack units disguise themselves as spectators at the games.

The spectators will enter the ground through 52 gates in the first and second floors and 14 gates in the basement of the grounds, which are tightly guarded by civilian-clothed members of special airborne units together with policemen.

All these facts show that the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan clique will perpetrate without any hesitation a massacre more cruel than the tragic Kwangju massacre in the event the 1986 Asian Games do not proceed as they desire.

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CSO: 4110/114

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CPRF WHITE PAPER DENOUNCES 'ANTI-NORTH' PROPAGANDA

SK080913 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 4 Sep 86

[White paper issued by the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland in Pyongyang on 4 September]

[Text] Today, such propaganda campaigns as the one concerning the crisis that will occur within the next 2 or 3 years, the one concerning the expected surprise attacks and armed provocations by the North on the occasion of the 1986 Asian games and 1988 Olympics, and so on have been carried out in South Korea.

The Secretariat of the CPRF publishes this white paper to condemn the falsehood of the rumor on the threat of southward aggression which the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are spreading and to reveal the true nature of the threat of northward aggression which has become a reality.

1. The two different positions of peace and war.

The danger of war comes from the South, not the North. This has been clearly shown in the basic policies of us, the United States, and the South Korean authorities.

We have consistently made efforts to achieve national reunification through dialogue and negotiations and in a peaceful manner, not by means of force. Proceeding from such a basic position, our party and the government of the Republic put forth reasonable and realistic proposals for peace and peaceful reunification more than 200 times over the past 40 years and clearly manifested whenever we found the opportunity that we would neither invade the South nor enforce our socialist system on South Korea.

With the beginning of the 1980's, we put forth in succession reasonable proposals to achieve peace in and the peaceful reunification of the country through dialogue and negotiations and made every possible effort to achieve them.

The plan to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] advanced by the Sixth WPK Congress is a most realistic and fair reunification charter which shows a short cut to the peaceful solution of the question of national

reunification according to concrete conditions in our country where the different ideologies and systems found in the North and the South have existed for a long time.

After we put forward the epochal proposal to achieve national reunification in such a way as to found a confederal state, we proposed forming a national joint consultative organization, the preparatory committee for the DCRK, comprised of representatives from each political party, each faction, and all walks of life in the North, the South, and abroad.

In January 1984, we put forward a new peace proposal to hold tripartite talks in which we, the United States, and South Korea would participate. At the fourth session of the Seventh SPA held in April last year, we advanced an active proposal to hold North-South parliamentary talks and to announce a joint declaration on nonaggression.

Our efforts to ease tension and ensure peace on the Korean peninsula have been further strengthened with the beginning of the year. This year, we decided to suspend large-scale military exercises from 1 February throughout all areas in the northern half to successfully advance the North-South talks which had begun well in many fields and to suspend all military exercises while the North-South dialogue was underway. Thus, we proposed that the United States and the South Korean authorities respond to our constructive initiative.

In particular, in June this year, the KPA Supreme Command advanced a new peace proposal for holding talks among persons who hold real power in the armies in the North and the South. Our proposal for holding talks among persons in military authority is a most opportune and rational peace proposal to overcome the grim and difficult situation on the Korean peninsula and to save North-South dialogue, which is on the crossroad of revival or rupture [kyolyol]. Coinciding with this, the government of the Republic issued a statement which called for turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone of peace. While urging the U.S. Government to withdraw all nuclear weapons it has deployed in South Korea, it expressed the will to respond at any time to negotiations to discuss and resolve this issue. In particular, in a joint statement issued in August this year to mark the 41st anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland, all political parties and social organizations in the northern half of the Republic, including the WPK, once again made it clear that they would not invade the South, no matter what situation may develop in South Korea. This reflects the peace-loving and dialogue-oriented policy of our party and the government of the Republic and clearly shows how sincerely they have exerted efforts to peacefully resolve the question of the country's reunification.

Contrary to us, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have consistently pursued confrontation and war. The U.S. imperialists have sought a way out of the political and economic crisis, which has been further deepened with the passage of time, by heightening international tension and by carrying out armed aggression against revolutionary countries. They have designated Korea as the first target of the next overseas aggression.

Such criminal attempt by the U.S. imperialists has been clearly revealed by their remarks. On 28 January 1981, in a report on the military situation submitted to a subcommittee of the U.S. Senate, Jones, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff at that time, stated that if other countries attack the Middle East, the United States would counter with an attack on another area in the world, according to Japanese radio NHK on 29 January 1981.

A large number of foreign media noted that another area in the world referred to by Jones implied the northern half of our Republic. U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger stated that South Korea is the first frontline in the U.S. strategy. He added that holding on to the Korean peninsula is an important task in the U.S. Asian policy, according to the First South Korean Radio on 27 March 1982.

According to such an aggressive policy, the U.S. imperialists have designated the Korean peninsula as a test ground for confrontation with strength in the 1980's, brazenly revealing an attempt to launch a preemptive offensive against the northern half of the Republic. In a speech delivered at the Foreign Press Club on 22 June 1983, Sennewald, former commander of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea, stated that they hope that they will carry out military operations deep in North Korea and take the initiative in tactical operations by endangering all North Korean Army troops with one stroke. On 30 July 1982, (Scord), deputy commander of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea, stated that he would completely destroy North Korean logistic facilities by massively mobilizing troops and would favorably conclude a war in a short period of time, according to the June 1984 edition of TONGIL PYONGNON, a magazine published in Japan.

According to the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, since his seizure of power, has much more brazenly advocated the attainment of reunification by victory over the communists. Describing the 1980's as a period of fierce struggle against the North, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has professed that reunification should be achieved by annihilating the communists and that a military war should be waged against the North, according to the South Korean daily SEOUL SINMUN on 31 October 1980 and the Second South Korean Radio on 15 October 1983.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, in a document distributed to members of the Advisory Council of Policy for Peaceful Reunification right after its founding on 5 June 1981, clamored that defeating communism is the only way for unification, that peaceful unification does not mean reconciling with communism, and that the people should keep in mind that only by overthrowing communism can unification be achieved, according to the NEW KOREA TIMES, a paper published by Koreans in Canada, 3 July 1982.

Following this, the puppet traitor went so far as to babble about the distribution of nationalized farmland and houses in the North according to the South Korean Radio No 1, 18 February 1983.

Bellicose U.S. and South Korean elements held the so-called annual security consultative meeting last April. At the meeting, they openly declared that they would continue to strengthen the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise in the future and that they would continue to introduce the latest war equipment from the United States into South Korea on a large-scale.

All of this vividly shows that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are adhering to maneuvers for aggression against all of Korea and Asia, not seeking peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification.

2. The fake threat of a southward invasion and the actual existent threat of northward invasion.

Everything that is taking place in the North and South of our country today vividly shows that what exists on the Korean peninsula today is precisely the threat of a northward invasion, not the threat of a southward invasion. The so-called threat of a southward invasion that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have advertised so loudly has so far never existed. During the summer season, they clamored that there would be a southward invasion to take advantage of the summer foliage. During the winter, they clamored that there would be a southward invasion to take advantage of the frozen Imjin River. However, there has been no southward invasion from the North even though trees grew and shed leaves so many times and the water of the Imjin River froze and melted so many times.

Furthermore, the United States and the South Korean authorities, whenever the opportunity presented itself, have talked about the threat of southward invasion and the security of the United States and South Korea. However, we have never thrown even a stone at the U.S. mainland nor have we launched a surprise attack or carried out any military provocations against South Korea.

We have shown our firm intention through our actions that we have done nothing to provoke a southward invasion or force the socialist system upon South Korea. Even when such successive dictators in South Korea as Syngman Rhee and Pak Chong-hui were eliminated and, accordingly, South Korea faced serious crises, we did not intend to provoke a southward invasion, but called for collaboration and unity between the North and South to open a way out for national survival, and at the same time, we actively proposed dialogue and contacts between the North and the South and made every effort to bring progress in dialogue and contact.

Our stand is invariable even today. Concerning the Olympic games we have advanced a proposal for cohosting the 24th Olympic Games in the North and South, for holding the international sports event in only one side of our divided country would result in only further aggravating the division of the country. It is clear that our initiative does not pose a threat to anyone and, in particular, has nothing to do with a southward invasion.

We are now concentrating all efforts on socialist economic construction. Our People's Army soldiers are now actively participating in peaceful construction work, not in preparations for a southward invasion.

In a press conference held prior to his returning to his country after visiting our country last August, Yasui Yoshinori, JSP dietman of the House of Representatives of Japan, stated that he was deeply impressed by the large-scale construction work in Korea to achieve its 10 major prospective goals of socialist economic construction.

The major objects of this vast economic construction have been taken charge of by our People's Army soldiers.

On 25 June 1986, the U.S. news agency AP reported that Korea has built a lockgate on its West coast to supply water to reclaimed tideland, to prevent flood damage, and to improve river transportation by investing as much as \$4 billion, and that the lockgate built on an 8 km section of rough sea over a period of 5 years was completed by the People's Army soldiers.

Our People's Army soldiers today participate in various nature remaking projects and economic construction work, including the construction of the Kaechon power plant, Kumgangsan power plant, Suchon vinylon complex, and tideland construction.

It is only too clear that our People's Army, which is participating in such vast peaceful construction, cannot be engaged in preparing for a southward invasion. On light of the number of troops and the populations in the North and South alone, it is that the so-called threat of a southward invasion is nothing but false propaganda to mislead public opinion.

In this regard, (Laluto), a retired U.S. Navy admiral who works at the National Defense Intelligence Center in Washington, in an interview with the magazine "THE ASIAN AND AMERICAN NEWS" on 25 June 1984, said: I don't believe that the North is preparing to launch a southward invasion. It is common sense to strategists that if a country seeks to invade another country, that country should have armed forces three times as strong as those of the other country.

Those who actually pose the threat of aggression on the Korean peninsula today are not us, but the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have not only completed the overall reorganization of their operational plans, the reinforcement of their armed forces, and the reorganization of their offensive combat forces, but have also accelerated provocative war exercises according to their offensive strategy for northward invasion. Thus, they have actively accelerated war preparations.

In recent years, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have accelerated their maneuvers for a military buildup in a bid to provoke a northward invasion more frantically than ever before.

In recent years, the U.S. imperialists have increased the size of U.S. forces stationed in South Korea. They have rapidly increased and strengthened the puppet's special commandos, the black beret unit, in a bid to infiltrate areas of the northern half of the Republic to stage a special operation, together with the U.S. imperialist special green beret commando unit, according to TONG-IL PYONGNON, a magazine published in Japan, No 5 1984.

The size of the puppet's special commando unit organized to launch a surprise attack against the Republic has reached approximately 180,000. The U.S. imperialists and the puppets have not only reinforced their armed forces in South Korea, but have also introduced lethal weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, and other war equipment on a large scale in a bid to further modernize their armed forces.

An open letter of the Student Association of the Seoul National University, which was recently submitted at a meeting of the National Liaison Organization for Democratization in South Korea, exposed that approximately 1,100 nuclear weapons and approximately 70 neutron bombs are today deployed in South Korea, that South Korea has more densely deployed nuclear weapons than any other place in the world, and that weapons are being introduced into South Korea, according to the NEW KOREA TIMES, a paper published by Koreans in Canada, 28 June 1986.

Numerous nuclear backpacks, also called portable field nuclear bombs, which have been developed for use by U.S. green beret units, have been stockpiled in U.S. military bases in Uijongbu, near the MDL [Military Demarcation Line], according to the South Korean paper SEOUL SINMUN, 12 January 1985.

The U.S. imperialists, who have turned South Korea into a nuclear armory, recently began construction of new secret nuclear weapon storehouse--called construction work No 620--in Mt. Kyeryong in Kongju, South Chungchong Province. Along with this, they are actively pushing ahead with a plan to build 36 special nuclear weapon storehouses--called WS-3--in Kinsan.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have appropriated great amounts of military funding to implement their strategy for a war of northward invasion. The U.S. imperialists have not only appropriated large amounts of military funding to reinforce the U.S. forces occupying South Korea, they have also decided to transfer to the puppets, to modernize the puppet army, military equipment valued at \$3.2 billion over a 5-year period, from 1982 to 1986, and military equipment valued at \$8.2 billion, from 1985 to 1989, according to the South Korean paper CHUNGANG ILBO, 1 February 1984 and the South Korean Radio No 2, 3 March 1984.

Last year the puppets spent 3,025.8 billion won in direct military expenditures which accounts for 33.6 percent of the total budget expenditure; this year they earmarked 4,390 billion won for military spending, a 12.6 percent increase.

Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists are deploying 180 kinds of new equipment, including M-61-3 tanks, an improved model TOW missile, and Blackhawk helicopters, while actively pushing ahead with the modernization of their troops occupying South Korea, according to Munhwa Broadcasting of South Korea on 26 April 1984.

The number of offensive-type Blackhawk helicopters, which the U.S. imperialists introduced into South Korea in 1984, have reached over 100, and tanks, armored cars, and other kinds of vehicles, which they dragged there, number more than 1,000. The U.S. imperialists have decided to transfer F-16 fighter-bombers, which perform air-to-air and air-to-ground missions, over to the puppets and have shipped them into South Korea in due sequence, according to the FAR EASTERN WEEKLY, a Japanese magazine, on 26 June 1986.

It has been learned that, during the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises in recent years, a large amount of new-type equipment and ammunition was dragged into South Korea from the U.S. mainland and many bases in the Pacific and were not taken back, but left in South Korea.

Scheming for chemical warfare, the U.S. imperialists and the puppets have introduced a large quantity of RH-787, a kind of chemical weapon for massacre produced by a U.S. chemical monopoly enterprise, into South Korea under the trademark of a new kind of rat poison. They have built some 100 poisonous gas plants and are producing a large amount of poisonous gas, according to OUR COUNTRY, a paper of Koreans in West Germany, on 1 March 1985.

In an effort to prolong the duration of a future war from 20 days at present to 60 days, the South Korean puppets are conducting a campaign for war stockpiles.

The U.S. imperialists are augmenting and deploying nuclear weapons and other armed forces for aggression in areas around our country as well as in South Korea. There is no need to argue that the nuclear weapons, which have been deployed and augmented on the Japanese mainland, Okinawa, and U.S. bases in the Philippines, will be used to attack us in case of an emergency.

Amid the constant buildup of U.S. and puppet armed forces, a posture for an all-out attack against the North is being assumed in South Korea. In recent years alone, the 65th puppet Army Division for mobilization and other numerous units, which were located in central areas, have been deployed forward near the Military Demarcation Line [MDL]. As a result, over 80-90 percent of the puppet armed forces, along with the U.S. imperialists aggression forces, have been deployed forward near the MDL and have assumed a posture of war readiness to conduct attack operations in an invasion of the North at any moment.

Furthermore, the South Korean puppets are also digging tunnels which lead to the North at approximately 180 spots along the MDL. What is more grave is that authority for using nuclear weapons, which have been deployed in South Korea without the approval of the U.S. Congress, in case of an emergency has

been transferred to the commander of the U.S. Forces occupying South Korea. In connection with this, even foreign news agencies wrote that, unlike arrangements with among other allies, the matter of using U.S. nuclear weapons is left to the discretion of the commander and a decision to use them is easy to make, according to MAINICHI SHIMBUN of Japan on 9 June 1981.

The matter of using U.S. nuclear weapons is left to the discretion of the commander and a decision to use them is easy to make, and a possibility for an accidental nuclear war on the forefront has strikingly increased, according to GENDAI, a Japanese magazine, in July 1984.

Nuclear fighter-bombers are on emergency stand-by to be able to attack the northern half of the Republic at any moment. The 9 July 1986 edition of the WASHINGTON POST wrote that, for nearly 20 years, the United States has secretly maintained in South Korea a so-called quick response scramble fighter-bomber squadron which is placed on 24-hour emergency stand-by and is able to sortie within 15 minutes once an order is issued, according to CHOSON ILBO of South Korea on 11 July 1986.

The United States and bellicose elements in South Korea have systematically stepped up war exercise commotion to light the fuse of war. The joint "Team Spirit" military exercise, which they have staged since 1976, is a preliminary nuclear test war designed to preemptively strike the northern half of the Republic.

Appearing at the site of the joint "Team Spirit" military exercise in March 1983, traitor Chon Tu-hwan openly stated that while the previous exercises were passive, with emphasis placed on defense, the present exercise had become positive and offensive, with emphasis placed on offensive tactical operation according to the 2 January 1984 edition of HAEOE HANMINBO, a Koreans' paper published in the United States.

The open letter of a question recently submitted to a meeting of the National Liaison Body for Democracy from the General Deferation of Student Associations of Seoul National University described the "Team Spirit-86" exercise as the largest military exercise both in name and reality, as an offensive exercise in a practical sense organized for a nuclear offensive exercise, and as a provocative military exercise, which has thrown cold water on North-South dialogue according to the 28 June 1986 edition of the NEW KOREA TIMES, a Koreans' paper published in Canada.

Mobilized in the joint "Team Spirit-86" military exercise, which continued for 2 1/2 months from 10 February to 25 April this year, were more than 200,000 men, sufficient to wage war; scores of warships, including the aircraft carrier "Midway" belonging to the U.S. imperialist 7th Fleet, and the "Blueridge," the flagship of this fleet; and various sophisticated weapons and the means of holocaust.

In particular, the U.S. imperialists' mobilization in the joint "Team Spirit-86" military exercise of the 9th Infantry Division, which has been

reorganized into a light infantry division since September 1984, along with the U.S. 3d Marine Corps Division and the U.S. 7th Infantry Division, and the 656th Tactical Hospital at a U.S. Air Force base in the Philippines, an aerial mobile hospital, much more clearly shows their aggressive nature.

The joint "Team Spirit" military exercise is an offensive exercise in content and includes amphibious, river-crossing, arms-dropping, and corridor-striking tactical operations.

While planning to end a war within 7 to 9 days according to an offensive strategy for air-to-ground warfare, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets set the duration of the second stage of the joint "Team Spirit-86" military exercise to 10 days. During this period, they carried out tactical operations with the purpose of annihilating the northern half of the Republic by simultaneously attacking it by land, sea, and air.

Coinciding with the joint "Team Spirit-86" military exercise, the U.S. imperialists staged a joint U.S.-Japan ground exercise and a map exercise in various areas in Japan, which resemble areas in the northern half of the Republic. Thus, they gave impetus to the work of achieving the integration of military activities for the purpose of concocting a tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea.

In addition to the joint "Team Spirit" military exercise, all exercises, including "Ttangbol," "Piho," "Pilsung," and "Pangpae," which have been staged everyday in South Korea, are war exercises designed for northward invasion.

The "Ulchi-86" exercise, which the Chon Tu-hwan ring staged throughout South Korea at a time when the KPA Supreme Command advanced a proposal to hold talks among persons in military authority, was an exercise for all-out mobilization during wartime.

The maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets for military provocations against the northern half of the Republic have been further stepped up with the passage of time.

All facts show that today the danger of war on the Korean peninsula comes from the South to the North. The theory about the threat of southward invasion is an advertisement used by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets as a panacea to justify the permanent occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces and maneuvers to provoke a new war in South Korea to suppress the people in a fascist manner, and to perpetuate the division of our country.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets will never be able to deceive the people of the world by kicking up commotion about the theory on the threat of southward invasion, nor can they justify the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. forces and maneuvers for aggression.

Instead of frantically running amok to make preparations for aggression and war by clamerously babbling about the threat of southward invasion, which does not exist and which cannot exist, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets should come to talks among persons in military authority without delay and should take practical action to eliminate the danger of war and to provide a favorable atmosphere for North-South dialogue.

4 September 1986, Pyongyang

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CSO: 4110/112

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SKNDF CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO KIM IL-SONG

SK100902 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] On the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] Central Committee sent a congratulatory message to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The congratulatory message reads as follows:

To President Kim Il-song, the founder of the chuche fatherland, and the sun of the nation:

The SKNDF Central Committee, which is blazing the trail for the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for national salvation ahead of the South Korean masses, offers unlimited glory and warmest congratulations to President Kim Il-song, founder of the chuche Korea and the sun of the nation, on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

The respected and beloved President Kim Il-song, who took the lead in the struggle to liberate the fatherland at the time of historic suffering when all the people in the country lamented the ruin of the country after being lost to the brigandish Japanese imperialists, put forth and embodied in himself the unique ideas and theories on the founding of people's government amid the flames of the sacred anti-Japanese struggle and, based on noble traditions, founded the DPRK, a genuinely independent and sovereign state of the working masses for the first time in the annals of the nation.

The founding of the Republic was a brilliant victory for the great President's chuche-oriented line for the founding of the nation. It was also a solemn historic declaration which signalled the march of a dignified new Korea.

Over the past 38 years, the government of the Republic has traversed a glorious and victorious road under the leadership of the great President Kim Il-song, while decorating the clean history of the nation with brilliant exploits that will shine forever.

Under the outstanding leadership of the respected and beloved president, the Republic sang a triumphant song following the fierce 25 June war against the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists and unfolded a powerful, wealthy paradise of chuche comfortable to live in by creating miracles in the

socialist revolution and socialist construction unprecedented in the history of mankind.

The socialist Korea of chuche, which soared high in the East, has now come into the limelight of the world as a country with the masses as its center where the working masses run the affairs of state as the masters of the state and city; as a country of unity in which all members of the society have formed a great harmonious family; as a country of self-reliance which is achieving economic restoration through its own resources and strength; and as a self-defending country which defends its national dignity and public peace by its own military forces.

As it advances following the tested guidance of Comrade Kim Chong-il, the sagacious leader of the nation, with the great president at the head of the state, socialist Korea has now ushered in a new golden age of its own development and an unlimited future is now unfolding before the Republic.

The northern half of the fatherland, which is realizing the program to imbue society with the chuche idea as a whole, is running with the vigor and ambition of youthfulness, while creating a succession of leapfrogs in the speed battle in socialist construction under the banner of the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural.

The astounding miracle of the brethren in the North who have wonderfully built the Sohae lockgate, a great monumental edifice, by damming up 20 ri of sea in the shortest possible period of time amid unlimited admiration from all parts of the world is inconceivable apart from the outstanding leadership of the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, who are uncommonly hastening the complete victory of socialism and the mighty potential of the Republic.

Because it has been founded and led by the respected and beloved president who is admired and looked up to by a multitude of the people, the Republic's majestic appearance is being highly promoted with each passing day and the popular masses in the North are making an enormous contribution to mankind's common cause of converting the entire world into a region governed by independence and for denuclearization and peace.

The statement issued by the government of the Republic on 23 June 1986 which contained a new peace proposal for converting the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone of peace and the Pyongyang international conference for denuclearization and peace on the Korean peninsula which began its session on 6 September under the banner of independence, friendship, and peace arouse great support and are sympathized with by progressive mankind.

Indeed, the DPRK is the genuine fatherland of all the people of the country, a symbol of friendship and peace, and a beacon of hope for our popular masses in the South.

Unlike the northern half of the fatherland, which is renowned as a dignified sovereign country, the South remains a gruesome colony being trampled underfoot by the U.S. imperialists' domination and subordination.

Because they have been robbed of their territory and sovereign rights by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, our popular masses have been forced to suffer misfortune and misery of unspeakable proportions under the wicked colonial rule of over 40 years.

During the course of the long ignominious life they have led, our popular masses have hardened their determination to live an independent life and are now tenaciously advancing down the single-track road of independence, which opposes domination and subordination, and of anti-U.S. struggle for national liberation designed to establish an independent government.

Our popular masses' just and patriotic struggle, which is being stubbornly staged in defiance of the bloody fascist suppression, is developing in depth and breadth with each passing day, while further deepening the crisis shaking the very foundation of the rule by the aggressors and the traitorous clique.

The U.S. aggressors and the fascist military clique who are faced with an unprecedented crisis, are now trying to bring the catastrophic situation under control through the realization of a great new league of conservatives under the text of the so-called constitutional amendment based on consensus, while running amok in an attempt to maintain and extend fascist colonial rule by holding the 1986 Asian games and the 1988 Olympic games in Seoul.

The aggressors and traitors, however, can never thwart our masses' firm will to establish an independent government, nor can they blockade the ever-expanding ever-developing anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle for national salvation.

Our masses' aspirations to achieve independence and sovereignty after bringing U.S. colonial rule to an end in this land, to regain democratic and civil rights by struggle after eliminating the fascist dictatorship, and to open wide the gate of reunification after tearing down the barrier of dividing the North and South are becoming stronger with each passing day.

What is more, our masses, branding the United States the archvillain of aggression responsible for national division, have recently drastically raised the spirit of the anti-U.S. struggle, while cracking a hole in the anticommunist ideological barrier which the U.S. imperialists have built in the blood vessel of the nation.

Our masses' anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification is now being expanded to a mass movement which keeps the broader classes and sectors in its line and it has become a basic trend of the current development of the situation which no forcible pressure or deceptive or cajoling trick can stop.

Without fail we will sweep away the fascist colonial rule and establish a new, independent, and democratic government by promoting the raising of consciousness among the masses and the cause of making them organization-oriented and by staging the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle for national salvation more tenaciously according to the demands of the fluctuating political situation which is developing favorably.

Our SKNDF and the masses of all walks of life will continue the sacred patriotic struggle to crush the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous clique to provoke a new war of aggression, a nuclear war, which are becoming more virulent with each passing day, and their plot to perpetuate the territorial division; to turn our land of 3,000 ri into a nonnuclear zone of peace; and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The just cause of our SKNDF and the patriotic masses who are tirelessly advancing toward the establishment of an independent national government which assumes the chuche idea, the banner of freedom and liberation, as its guiding ideology is ever-victorious and invincible.

Reflecting the unanimous hopes of the patriotic vanguard fighters and masses of all walks of life, the SKNDF Central Committee wishes President Kim Il-song, the legendary hero, lodestar of freedom and liberation, and the sun of the nation a long life and good health, for the victory of the anti-U.S. national liberation movement and national reunification, for national reunification and the prosperity of the chuche fatherland, and for the development of the era of independence.

[Signed] The SKNDF Central Committee

[Dated] 9 September 1988, Seoul

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CSO: 4110/112

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KCNA CARRIES INTERVIEW WITH MEMBERS OF SKNDF DELEGATION

SK061026 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 September (KCNA)--The congratulatory group of the South Korean National Democratic front headed by Cho Kwang-che, member, and director of the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the front, now in Pyongyang to participate in the celebrations of the 38th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was interviewed by home and foreign reporters Friday at the People's Palace of Culture. Cho Kwang-che said:

The SKNDF with the chuche idea as its guiding ideology is the personifier of the desire and will of the South Korean people and a patriotic vanguard which actively leads the anti-U.S. national liberation movement in South Korea, deeply rooted among the working masses.

The main goal of the South Korean people's anti-fascist struggle for democracy is to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorship, he declared, and said:

The Chon Tu-hwan dictatorship is like a candle flickering in the wind. So, the United States is trying to straighten out the catastrophic situation of its colonial domination, writing scenarios for the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorship and the Democratic Justice Party.

When one asks if Chon Tu-hwan would remain in "power" in the next term under "president-centered system" or any other, more and more people are inclined to deny its possibility.

There are a lot of arguments among people as to who will rise to power next time and the DJP is in a tangled mess, divided into factions.

Anyhow, Chon Tu-hwan certainly finds himself in a crisis. A death knell has been sounded for him, one may say.

As regards the awakening of the South Korean people, he said: Students are not merely students but are fighters of the people's movement.

Stating that the hosting of the '88 Olympics in Seoul is a point of political argument in South Korea, too, he continued: The hosting of the '88 Olympics in Seoul is abused as a political tool for a long-term office of the present dictatorial "regime."

In other words, it is sought to conceal the brutal and bellicose color of the bloody Chon Tu-hwan "regime" and consolidate the foothold of DJP for its long-term office by staging such peace festival as the '88 Olympics.

Referring to the question of a leader of the nation, Cho Kwang-che said: The South Korean people accept the chuche philosophy, the chuche idea, as their political philosophy, their guiding ideology.

Their wholehearted acceptance of the chuche idea as their ideology is naturally connected with their respect for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who founded the immortal chuche idea and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who is developing and enriching it.

Yun Chong-hwa, member of the SKNDF central committee, who is a member of the delegation, spoke next. She said: The anti-U.S. struggle in South Korea has shown not mere quantitative expansion but a qualitative leap.

Ceasing to be an individual and spontaneous struggle, it has developed into a purposeful struggle, a mass struggle. Now it is waged as an anti-U.S. national liberation struggle, taking U.S. imperialism as its main target.

The SKNDF calls for reunifying the country independently, without foreign interference, through great national unity and on a democratic principle, and in a peaceful way without recourse to arms.

It considers that the way of national reunification lies in realizing the most reasonable and realistic proposal for founding a confederal state which all people in the North and South approve.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NODONG SINMUN ON 'NEW JERSEY' PORT CALL

SK110727 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2146 GMT 6 Sep 86

[NODONG SINMUN 7 September commentary: "Has 'New Jersey' Come To Participate in the Sports Games?"]

[Text] The U.S. imperialists are trying to stage a large U.S. naval maneuvering exercise in the East Sea during the Asian game . It is reported that some 30 warships, including the battleship "New Jersey" belonging to the U.S. 7th Fleet placed in the center, the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier "Carl Vinson," and many aviation groups will participate in the exercise.

In connection with this, an active military move of the U.S. 7th Fleet has begun. Last 1 September, with some 8,000 troops, missiles, fighters, and all kinds of military equipment, the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier "Carl Vinson" of the U.S. imperialists sneaked into Pusan Port along with many destroyers. On 5 September, eight warships, including the "New Jersey", called the world's largest battleship, placed in the center, and including modern cruisers "Long Beach," "(Mintznice)", and "Merrill" and frigate "(Fag)", sneaked into Pusan Port. These warships were carrying Hawk missiles and other advanced missiles and heavily armed helicopters. In particular, these warships reportedly participated in World War II in many other combats.

Because of this adventurous military move of the U.S. imperialists, the situation on the Korean peninsula is being further aggravated. At the security consultative meeting with the puppets, on the pretext of supporting the Asian Games to be held in South Korea with strength, the U.S. imperialists schemed to drastically build up armed forces and have frantically sought this plan.

Thus, it was totally expected that the U.S. imperialists would seek a new adventurous military action on the occasion of the Asian Games. However, the U.S. imperialists' actual military moves are beyond what has been expected.

The military exercise staged this time shows that the U.S. imperialists are exploiting the Asian Games as a means to maintain and strengthen the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's military dictatorship and as a leverage to openly accelerate the implementation of the overall strategy for the invasion of Korea and Asia.

The so-called Asian Games hosted by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are not genuine sports games but a political farce to support the Chon Tu-hwan ring. Among the sports events for the Asian Games, a naval exercise is not included and, thus, there is no reason for the piratic U.S. warships to enter the East Sea in a cluster and move around reeking with power. The U.S. imperialists' abusing of the Asian Games and their staging of military exercise are a blatant provocation and threat against us.

The U.S. imperialists' act of making the Asian Games to be held in South Korea, which is not suitable for international sports events, and using this as an opportunity for military buildup and war exercise against us must be condemned and denounced by the world.

The U.S. imperialists' military exercise staged in the East Sea during the Asian Games is not only for the purpose of enhancing the offense capabilities for northward invasion and threatening us. At present in South Korea, the mass struggle against the Chon Tu-hwan ring's schemes for long-term official [words indistinct] under the facade of the Asian Games and constitutional amendment and against the U.S. imperialists' economic aggression is growing.

The anti-U.S. and anti-puppet struggle vigorously staged day after day resisting oppression and shouting slogans such as "let us smash the Asian Games!", "let us overthrow the pro-U.S. dictatorship!", and "the U.S. imperialists, go home!" is shaking the U.S. imperialists' military fascist colonial rule at its root.

The puppets have virtually placed South Korea under a de facto state of martial law and wield guns and bayonets. Nevertheless, the struggle never dwindles but becomes even more furious.

With a show of strength, the U.S. imperialists try to help the Chon Tu-hwan ring, threaten the South Korean youths, students, and people who have turned out in the struggle, make the Asian Games to be held without difficulties, and extricate their military fascist colonial dictatorship from predicament.

At the time of the Kwangju popular uprising and whenever mass struggle was intensified and their colonial rule faced crisis in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists used gunboat threat as a regular prescription.

It is a continuation of such a maneuver that the U.S. imperialists, long before the Asian Games, have dragged "Carl Vinson," "New Jersey," and other warships into South Korea for a show of might.

While mobilizing heinous battleships for a new military exercise, the U.S. imperialists rave that this is to prevent someone else's southward invasion at the time of the Asian Games. However, this is nothing more than a smoke screen to conceal their adventurous military practice.

We have declared more than one or two times that we have no desire for a southward invasion and have no desire to impose our system on South Korea. The proposal to achieve the reunification of the nation through the establishment of a confederal state and our other peace-loving initiatives fully show our will for peaceful reunification. This year as well, we have continuously advocated the cessation of military exercises to alleviate tension and create an atmosphere for North-South dialogue. At the same time, we have put forth important initiatives to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and to hold the talks of military authorities between those who hold real military power in the North and the South. Though the U.S. imperialists declared the plan for a military exercise and, thus, the situation became extremely tense, the KPA Supreme Command has taken an epochal step by diverting some 150,000 KPA soldiers to socialist construction. How on earth can such peace-loving steps and initiatives of ours constitute a threat to others?

Nonetheless, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique have rejected all our peace-loving initiatives. This time, on the pretext of guaranteeing the Asian Games, they are staging a new dangerous military exercise. What is true is that the battleships of the U.S. 7th Fleet will back the Asian Games by the force of arms. Thus, the Asian Games will leave the most shameful blot in the history of sports games and will only spread the reek of power.

They who dream of aggression on the Korean peninsula are the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets and the responsibility for bringing the situation on the Korean peninsula to a dangerous state for a outbreak of war rests on the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

As long as the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and their nuclear bases remain in South Korea, the Korean peninsula can never be in peace and progress cannot be expected on the road to dialogue and reunification.

The U.S. imperialists must not try to conceal their nature as aggressors and warmongers under the veil of peace. If the U.S. imperialists have desire for peace, they must respond to our proposal for talks of military authorities and, according to the demand of the prevailing situation, must withdraw from South Korea at once, taking along their aggression forces and nuclear weapons.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, who abuse even the sacred international sports games for the perpetuation of their policy of colonial occupation and for the implementation of their strategy for the aggression of Asia, will face denunciation from our nation and the peoples of the world.

We will watch the U.S. imperialists' reckless maneuvers.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY URGES KOREAN DENUCLEARIZED, PEACE ZONE

SK060219 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 September (KCNA)--It is a pressing matter in the struggle for world peace to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone, says a MINJU CHOSON article today.

It is urgently required to convert the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone because of the ever more undisguised nuclear war moves of the U.S. imperialists in this region, notes the paper. It says:

The U.S. imperialists, with a wild ambition to provoke nuclear war in Korea, are stepping up the moves to consolidate their nuclear bases in South Korea and holding frantic military exercises almost every day with the mobilization of nuclear weapons to start a new war.

A touch-and-go situation is prevailing on the Korean peninsula owing to the nuclear war moves of the U.S. imperialists.

The maneuverings of the U.S. imperialists to intensify aggression on Asia, using the Korean peninsula as a springboard, have become all the more dangerous as the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance is taking shape.

If peace is not guaranteed on the Korean peninsula, detente will not be realized in Asia nor peace in the world.

For the establishment of a nuclear-free peace zone on the Korean peninsula, it is imperative to have South Korea cleared of various kinds of nuclear weapons, nuclear armament and nuclear establishments.

The United States is the very one increasing the danger of nuclear war in Korea. It is none other than the United States that has shipped nuclear weapons into South Korea and is going to pull the trigger of nuclear war.

The United States must not seek world supremacy, brandishing nuclear weapons, but lend an ear to the voice of the era and act with discretion, stresses the paper.

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CSO: 4100/255

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

LUCIO LUZZATTO REPORT TO PYONGYANG CONFERENCE

SK120131 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0738 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Report by Lucio Luzzatto, chairman of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, at the first-day morning session of an international conference for denuclearization and peace on the Korean peninsula opened in Pyongyang on 6 September--recorded in French with superimposed Korean translation]

[Excerpts] Respected delegations and dear friends: We live with different ideologies, political views, and religions under different regional, social, and economic circumstances. However, we have gathered here by crossing continents and oceans with common aspirations and desires to which all of these difficulties are never problematic. What caused us to be closely linked to each other and come together is a unanimous desire to live peacefully in a free world, where there is no war, and the spirit of love, friendship, and cooperation to help and lead each other in the struggle to realize this desire.

This year is the year of international peace. The peace-loving people of the world hope that a new advance will be effected to ease tensions in all regions of our planet and remove the sources of aggression and war. However, this hope and expectation are ignored by such forces as are trying to halt the progress of history and peace is more gravely threatened with each passing day.

We proposed this Pyongyang International Conference, proceeding from aspirations to together find an effective way to remove the dark cloud of war looming over Korea, the country of the morning calm, by paying deep attention to the acute situation which prevails on the Korean peninsula. Discussion of this question will obviously contribute to removing the danger of a new global war, a horrendous nuclear war, and to promoting world peace and the security of mankind.

In the name of the International Liaison Committee for the Reunification of Korea, which has proposed the Pyongyang International Conference, and the conference preparation committee, I ardently welcome the delegations of many countries and international organizations and noted figures who are attending this significant conference.

On behalf of all of us, I express our lofty respect to the heroic Korean people, who have bravely fought for their independence and rights, who have built this beautiful country, and who are achieving progress and welfare even today, and, in particular, to the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the leader of Korea, who, as we have witnessed, has wisely led the struggle and construction of the Korean people to this high stage and is energetically leading the Korean people to defend peace and security and realize the reunification of this country, which is bitterly and illegally divided.

1. The increasing danger of nuclear war and the people's aspirations for peace.

From time immemorial, mankind has ardently aspired for freedom and peace. Living peacefully is a condition which men hope for just as they want to become the masters of their own destinies. The desire of mankind to peacefully live under free circumstances without subjugation and oppression is invariable. This is the supreme desire of mankind.

Throughout its long history, mankind has never been faced with such a grave situation as that of today during which the existence of all people and the civilization of mankind are threatened. It is natural to express apprehension concerning this situation. Whether or not the dark cloud of a new war, a nuclear war, which hangs heavily over mankind, is removed is, indeed, a very serious question concerning the future of mankind. Only when peace is ensured can all people on our planet escape from ruin and enjoy precious material and cultural assets, which mankind has created with blood and sweat over a long period of time, to their hearts' content. When the danger of war is removed and peaceful circumstances are created, the people of all countries around the world can build a happy new life with creative labor and constantly promote welfare. Indeed, there is no more important and urgent question in the present international politics than to prevent war and defend peace.

2. The dangerous situation on the Korean peninsula.

Regrettably, the situation today on the Korean peninsula is continually being aggravated as the aspirations of mankind for peace is increasing further than ever before. This is realistically threatening peace in Korea and Asia. Those who are interested in peace cannot look idly at the grave situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula. The reason is because the Korean peninsula involves the kindle of nuclear war. The place where the danger of nuclear war is greatest is the Korean peninsula.

Everyone understands the obvious and simple logic that nuclear war must never break out and that no one can become a victor in one. However, the line of nuclear confrontation is most actively and less disguisedly sought in South Korea, regardless of this logic. Some figures and facts show that the entire land of South Korea is a huge nuclear powder keg.

What arouses our great apprehension is that the present U.S. ruling quarters have deployed new strategic nuclear weapons in and around South Korea since they proclaimed South Korea to be the forefront of the U.S. strategy. The United States has already decided to deploy Pershing II intermediate-range nuclear missiles and ground-based cruise missiles in South Korea and are introducing incidental facilities needed for their deployment. It is well known to everyone that the range of these nuclear missiles are far beyond the boundaries of the Korean peninsula. This confirms that the United States is turning South Korea, a tactical nuclear base, into a strategic nuclear base in conformity with the demands of the execution of its strategy toward Asia and the world and into a forward nuclear base designed to conduct a pre-emptive attack on other countries as well as on the northern half of Korea.

3. Urgent goals for preserving peace in Korea.

There are a series of concrete and urgent questions which should be solved to defend peace and strengthen Korea, Asia, and the world. More vigorously struggling in unity to settle these questions at present is very important to defending the interests of all people, the interests of peace and security, and the peace and happiness of the people of Korea, Asia, and the world.

1) An end should be put to the existence of foreign troops and their weapons on the Korean peninsula. Foreign troops and their weapons did not exist long in the northern half of Korea. After the surrender of the Japanese colonial occupiers following World War II, the Soviet troops withdrew immediately. The Chinese volunteers immediately and completely withdrew after the truce agreement was signed in Panmunjom.

To the contrary, foreign troops landed in the south 3 weeks after the end of World War II in 1945. The troops of the United States, a signatory of the Armistice Agreement in 1953, are still stationed. Today, the United States maintains approximately 40,000 military forces in the southern half of Korea. The number has increased recently and the forces have lately been strengthened with new arms. The existence of U.S. troops finds no justifiable ground. An end should be put to the existence of U.S. troops for peace and security.

The U.S. troops occupying South Korea are nothing but armed forces which support the tyrannical dictatorial regime which suppresses the people in the southern half and works for the sake of the United States and in accordance with its command. They just threaten the people in the northern half and the people in neighboring countries.

The armed forces, the territory [Yongto], and the people of South Korea have been placed under the command of the United States and, thus, national sovereignty has been completely obliterated. As a result, the occupation of South Korea by U.S. troops poses a greater danger. Even the 1953 Armistice Agreement, signed by a U.S. general, has been wantonly trampled underfoot as more powerful new-model weapons have been shipped into and deployed in South Korea, and foreign troops and their bases have existed there. This extremely abnormal situation should be terminated.

The demand of all the people in North and South Korea for the withdrawal of troops and their weapons, that it, the U.S. troops and their arms, from South Korea and for the complete restoration of the sovereignty of the Korean nation should be supported.

Since 1910, when the Japanese colonialists' occupation began, through the year 1945 when the U.S. occupation started, up to the present, national sovereignty has never been established in the southern half of Korea.

2) The U.S. troops' presence in South Korea poses greater danger because they are armed with a large number of nuclear weapons as noted above.

This is, doubtlessly, wanton infringement upon the demands of the 1953 Armistice Agreement. This agreement bans the introduction of new-type weapons. This was because there were no nuclear weapons at that time on the territory of Korea, although there was a threat from the U.S. use of nuclear weapons. The world's people contributed to checking the use of nuclear weapons by raising their voices of denunciation. In this way, the world's people should strongly demand that these weapons be pulled out of the territory of Korea.

We have expounded the existence, nature, and extent of danger posed by these nuclear weapons on the territory of Korea. The existence of the danger of these nuclear weapons is a very intolerable fact which does not regard only the Korean peninsula.

The withdrawal of these weapons will serve as the first step toward the realization of peace in Korea, Asia, and the world. We should put emphasis on this point.

3) What we should pay attention to is the problem concerning military exercises which are staged for several months every year in the southern half of Korea--the "Team Spirit" exercise and other military exercises. The danger of these exercises is greater in that they can cause the use of nuclear weapons and further increase the danger of the accumulation of nuclear weapons on the territory of Korea.

What we should pay attention to is that the "Team Spirit" exercise is waged under the command of the United States with ground bases in Japan amid the participation of U.S. battleships, aircraft, and military forces and the attendance of Japanese officers in the capacity of so-called observers--elements which have nothing to do with Korea.

We have already revealed that this exercise assumes an aggressive nature of undisguisedly opposing the DPRK. This exercise includes aerial and naval rehearsals and landing operations, and is waged particularly in areas that are very near the DPRK.

This exercise cannot be justified with anything. Therefore, we should struggle to put an end to this very dangerous exercise. This struggle is essential for creating an atmosphere that will help to ease tension in Korea and for removing danger.

This January, the DPRK adopted a decision to unilaterally stop all military exercises and proposed that the two sides agree to discontinue them. This proposal and other initiatives have failed to receive any response from the other side. To the contrary, the "Team Spirit" exercise was also conducted from February to April this year, the year of international peace.

4) In conclusion, a peace agreement, which is to be signed by those virtually involved in the 1950-1953 miserable war, should replace the Armistice Agreement signed on 27 July 1953. The extension of the Korean Armistice Agreement for as long as 33 years without replacing it with a consolidated and final peace agreement is unprecedented. Because this peace agreement, whose signing is envisaged in the Korean Armistice Agreement, has not been concluded, the Korean situation poses greater danger and is beyond the standards of all normal practices and laws.

Despite the fact that the DPRK's proposal to hold tripartite talks with the United States and the South Korean persons in authority meets the demands of the highest-level U.S. officials, it has received no response and seen no results still today three years after it was set forth. This is very surprising.

The proposal remains at an impasse under such a state. The U.S. side must give an answer to the proposal. All sides concerned should sit at the same place and find together a way for solving the realistic and urgent [words indistinct]. Only by so doing will it be possible to sign a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States--the substantive sides involved in the war and the 1953 Armistice Agreement--to ensure security, and to adopt a declaration of nonaggression between the North and South of Korea to put an end to the slander of the so-called threat of southward invasion from the North.

The United States is still raving about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion to justify its war policy. This shows that the United States does not know the maxim from the ancient fable of the jackal and the lamb that it is just you that others are laughing at.

Every effort to remove the strained situation between the two sides of Korea and reduce armed forces is beneficial and very much necessary.

The resolution adopted at the 30th UN General Assembly in 1975, 3390-B, has not been implemented to date, some 10 years after its adoption. The Armistice Agreement invariably exists and is infringed upon by numerous incidents and countless provocative acts against the North along the Military Demarcation Line and in the coastal and territorial waters of the North. The Armistice Agreement continues to be infringed upon by the introduction of foreign troops

and weapons, including nuclear weapons, into the land of the South. Therefore, the Armistice Agreement should be replaced by a peace agreement.

The state of military tension has reached an intolerably dangerous stage. At least, this strained situation must be urgently eased. What is of great importance in this respect is the proposal for holding talks between military authorities which was adopted on 9 June by the DPRK and made public on 17 June through the information of the KPA Supreme Command and a letter sent from the DPRK minister of the armed forces to the South Korean defense minister and a U.S. general, the commander in chief of the UN Forces in South Korea. There is no need to stress the new and very great significance of these documents.

The information stated that holding talks between military authorities is the most reasonable way for realizing the easing of tension in the military field at present. All possible military measures to ease the situation of tense and confrontation should be discussed at these talks. Proceeding from aspirations to take substantial and effective measures to ease tension and remove the danger of war, the letters noted that, at talks, priority should be given to discussing and solving such very urgent questions arising in preventing the danger of war and in easing tension, that is, stopping military exercises and the arms buildup--a factor which directly causes the strained situation and the danger of war--and thoroughly abiding by the Korean Armistice Agreement by reducing military forces and armaments. This is a new proposal with a decisive significance. This fact must be known to all people and enjoy strong support from international social public opinion and all people who desire peace and harmony.

A new phase which cannot be overlooked opened after 9 June. If the commander of the U.S. forces [as heard] burks this magnanimous initiative of the DPRK, he will be very seriously help responsible for this act. What is regrettable is that until today, 6 September, since 9 June, the United States has failed to grasp this generous initiative.

5. [as heard] The title of the conference is to realize denuclearization and peace on the Korean peninsula.

This report is entitled: "Report on Withdrawing Nuclear Weapons From South Korea and Turning the Korean Peninsula Into a Nuclear-Free and Peace Zone." Therefore, our basic goal is a proposal to establish a nuclear-free and peace zone on the Korean peninsula and in Northeast Asia.

After proposing the convocation of this conference that opened today, the DPRK Government issued a statement clarifying its stand on turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free and peace zone on 23 June this year. This will be a great stride in achieving security in this region, in removing the danger of nuclear war there, and, furthermore, in getting rid of this dreadful danger throughout Korea and worldwide for nuclear arms reduction and security in the world.

Today, the place where the danger of nuclear war is greatest is the Korean peninsula. The United States is openly threatening that, if war breaks out in Korea, it will use nuclear weapons. It framed a nuclear operational plan in South Korea and has continued to stage war exercises simulating nuclear war.

Should war break out on the Korean peninsula, it could develop into a nuclear war and easily spread out of the boundaries of Korea, thus expanding into a global nuclear war.

Proceeding from this precondition, the DPRK Government stated as follows:

First, the DPRK Government will not test, produce, stockpile, and introduce nuclear weapons, permit the establishment of military bases, including foreign nuclear bases, and allow foreign nuclear weapons to pass through its territory, territorial airspace, and territorial waters.

Second, the U.S. Administration should stop shipping additional nuclear weapons into South Korea, reduce the already introduced weapons setp by step, completely withdraw them, and take measures to cancel all operational plans with regard to the use of nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula.

Third, if the U.S. Government and the South Korean authorities need any negotiation in connection with our proposal to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free and peace zone, the DPRK Government will respond to negotiation at any time without insisting on its method.

Regrettably, the other side has shown no reaction to this proposal as of today, 6 September, 2 months after the proposal was put forth. Its refusal of this proposal is self-evident and, thus, is a matter hard to deal with. For this reason, the side is trying not to accept the proposal--its stand. This is a very grave situation from the political, moral, and humanitarian point or view. The people will appraise the result.

Since the Korean peninsula is one of the most dangerous sources of nuclear war, turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free and peace zone will be a great contribution to the year of international peace. I think that, to help these peace-loving, just, and effective demands become widely known among peoples and to help all international organizations implement these demands, we should work so that these demands will be raised at the Copenhagen International Conference to be held this October.

4. [as heard] Let us prevent the danger of war and defend world peace.

Today when the serious question of life or death and catastrophic nuclear disaster or peace is being raised in all countries and nations, the most urgent task is to prevent a new global war, a nuclear war, and defend the peace and security of mankind. Preventing war and defending peace are a solemn demand of the times and a unanimous aspiration of mankind. Those who treasure the security and peace of mankind should not turn a deaf ear to the voices of the

times, but unanimously turn out to the struggle to remove the danger of war hanging over mankind and to defend peace, regardless of differences in countries, social systems, political views, and religions.

Even though the danger of a new global war is increasing, this war is never inevitable. The situation of today is different from those on the eve of either World War I or World War II. Today, there are socialist forces, the Nonaligned Movement, the movement for national liberation, the movement for democracy, and other powerful antiwar and peace-defending forces which oppose war and demand peace.

As time goes by, the governments of a great number of countries and the people of all walks of life do not want to link the interests and destinies of their countries and people with U.S. nuclear bombs. Even in the United States, the people's voices opposing the policy of the government of their country for aggression and war have been raised.

The antiwar movement, which has developed in all countries and among all peoples, proceeding from the common interest for defending peace, has formed a great international trend in the international arena. Success or failure in preventing a war and in defending peace eventually depends on how resolutely and positively the people of the world struggle against the imperialist war forces.

What is important today in the struggle to prevent a nuclear war and to protect world peace is to establish and expand nuclear-free zones of peace throughout the world. This struggle is a righteous struggle that reflects the unanimous desire of the people to eliminate the practical danger of a thermonuclear war, which has been heavily portended on our earth, and to live in peaceful, stable, and free circumstances.

If we establish a nuclear-free zone of peace and if we continuously expand this zone, we will be able to prevent the test, production, storage, and deployment of nuclear weapons and to finally build a new, peaceful world by completely abolishing all nuclear weapons. Today many countries in the world and the people have advanced an excellent proposal to establish a nuclear and chemical free one of peace in a broad areas. They are struggling to implement this proposal.

What is important in the struggle to establish a nuclear-free zone of peace is to remove the imperialists' aggressive military bases in the national territories of other countries and to force the withdrawal of all military hardware, including nuclear weapons, and aggressive forces from these countries.

As has already been referred to, turning the Korean peninsula, which has been converted into the most dangerous source of a nuclear war, into a nuclear-free zone of peace is an important task to which we should pay special attention. Therefore, I would like to once again stress this question.

The struggle to establish a nuclear-free zone on the Korean peninsula is important part of the international struggle to protect peace and security in Asia and the world. In order to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone of peace, we should above all remove U.S. military bases in South Korea and should force the U.S. occupation forces to withdraw from South Korea, taking along with them nuclear weapons and equipment which they have deployed there. At the same time, we should force them to stop adventurous nuclear war exercises, such as the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise and should not tolerate the formation of a tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea--a dangerous and aggressive political and military bloc. In order to achieve this end, it is important to raise our voices, to help the people correctly understand the just proposals advanced by the WPK and the DPRK by extensively explaining these proposals to them, and to extensively take an international joint action to positively support the Korean people's struggle to implement these proposals.

Implementing the proposal to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement, which the DPRK has signed with the United States of America, with a peace agreement poses an urgent question of utmost importance in easing tension on the Korean peninsula and in turning this region into a nuclear-free zone of peace. The DPRK advanced a long time ago a proposal to hold talks between Korea and the United States to achieve this end. Considering the fact that the United States had previously advanced a similar proposal, it advanced a proposal in 1984 to hold tripartite talks with the participation of the DPRK, the United States, and South Korea.

It will not be bad in any way for the United States to respond to the proposal advanced by the DPRK to hold tripartite talks. The WPK and the DPRK Government recently advanced various just peace proposals, including a proposal for holding North-South parliamentary talks, which reflected a sincere desire to peacefully settle the grave situation on the Korean peninsula at any cost through dialogue and negotiations.

We should pay special attention to the fact that the people from all walks of life and students in South Korea have much more vigorously raised their voices opposing the deployment of nuclear weapons in South Korea in their struggle to oppose the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and dictatorship and to achieve sovereignty and democracy--the struggle that has expanded anew.

The implementation of the DPRK's peace proposals and international support for the South Korean people's struggle is of important and practical significance in eliminating the danger of war on the Korean peninsula and in gradually turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone of peace.

Achieving Korea's peaceful reunification at the earliest possible date to meet the desire of all the Korean people is a basic way to turn the Korean peninsula into a permanent nuclear-free zone of peace and to basically root out the danger of war in this region.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I remind you of the fact that the day after tomorrow--that is, 8 September--is the day when the U.S. forces occupied South Korea, causing the artificial division of Korea for over 41 years.

The plan and effort of the DPRK to achieve Korea's peaceful reunification are widely known to the world. What we should note in particular is the DPRK's proposal to reunify the country through the method of establishing a uniform national government equally participated by the North and South and of making the North and South respectively adopt a regional autonomous system under this government on the basis of having the North and South of Korea mutually recognize the ideology and system existing on the opposite side.

The struggle to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone of peace and to achieve Korea's peaceful reunification is not merely the struggle to mitigate the misfortunes of the Korean people, who have experienced the sufferings and disasters of division for more than 40 years, and to guarantee peace on the Korean peninsula alone, but is a righteous struggle which is directly linked to the cause of world peace and to the destiny of the progressive people--the common duty of us all. Therefore, we urge all the peace-loving forces of the world and the progressive forces to positively join the struggle to establish a nuclear-free zone of peace on the Korean peninsula. In particular, it is important for us all to unanimously rise and to apply strong international pressure on the United States to sign a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States, to adopt a declaration of non-aggression between the North and South of Korea, to force the withdrawal of the U.S. occupation forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea, and to respond to tripartite talks to develop a favorable phase for peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea. At the same time, we should force the United States and the South Korean authorities to stop all military exercises, including the "Team Spirit," and all forms of hostile activities staged and carried out by them against the DPRK and their fascist suppression of the patriotic people and democrats in South Korea so that they can provide circumstances and conditions which are needed to resume multilateral dialogues and contacts which have begun between the North and South of Korea. We should force them to stop maneuvers to concoct a tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea. At the same time, we should positively support and encourage in various ways the struggle of the South Korean people to oppose U.S. military domination, the presence of U.S. forces, the storage of nuclear weapons, the construction of facilities to use these weapons, and the threat of using them.

From this rostrum, we once again and ardently urge the governments and political parties of the countries of the world, all international agencies and organizations, and progressive figures and people to much more vigorously wage a struggle to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone of peace and to continuously extend positive support for and firm, militant solidarity with the struggle of the WPK, the DPRK Government, his excellency the president, and all the Korean people to achieve peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea.

In order to prevent the danger of a nuclear war and to defend peace on the Korean peninsula and in Asia and the world, the progressive people of the world should firmly unite and should much more extensively carry out the antiwar, antinuclear, and peace-defending movement everywhere.

In order to finally eliminate the danger of a nuclear war, we should completely abolish nuclear weapons. As long as nuclear weapons exist on earth, the danger of a nuclear war will not be eliminated, and mankind will not be able to extricate itself from the constant danger of nuclear weapons. Therefore, we should freeze the existing armories of nuclear weapons, should greatly reduce nuclear weapons, and should vigorously wage a struggle to completely abolish these weapons.

The Soviet Union has advanced a peace proposal for abolishing nuclear and chemical weapons on earth until the end of the present century and for reducing conventional weapons and troops. It has taken steps on many occasions to unilaterally stop nuclear tests. Since its first test of atomic bombs, the People's Republic of China has consistently professed that it will not use nuclear weapons ahead of others.

Our era demands that the old international economic order be abolished and that a new economic order be established. Only by establishing a new international economic order and only by developing the economies of developing countries can we resolve questions concerning raw materials, fuel, and markets for the sale of goods and extricate ourselves from the present economic crisis, which has forced the imperialist forces to confrontation and war.

Japan's having a self-reliant and independent policy poses a very important question in Asia. If Japan discards the policy of following the United States and if it carries out an independent policy, the United States will not be able to provoke a war in Asia alone. If the situation develops in this way, durable peace will be guaranteed in Asia, and a peaceful life will be guaranteed for the people of this region.

I firmly believe that this important Pyongyang conference will serve as an epochal opportunity in vigorously encouraging the joint struggle of us all to mitigate the misfortunes and sufferings of the Korean people, which have been caused by the division of the country and by the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to provoke a nuclear war, and to protect world peace and security. All of us who have gathered here, should be aware of a sense of responsibility --a sense of historic duty assigned us for our own existence and for that of all the people on our earth, who face a great threat that might be caused by a nuclear war.

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CSO: 4110/114

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SO YUN-SOK ON MONUMENT TO SHIP'S SINKING

SK050954 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] A monument has been built along the Taedong River to commemorate the sinking of the "Sherman," an American pirate ship. A meeting was held at the scene concerned on 3 September to unveil this monument.

Participating in this meeting with workers in the city were functionaries from sectors concerned, including Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, responsible secretary of the Pyongyang municipal party committee, and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, and Yi Ho-yok, first vice chairman of the Pyongyang Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee, and history specialists.

The monument commemorating the sinking of the "Sherman" was unveiled first. Following this, Comrade So Yun-sok made a report.

[Begin So Yun-sok recording] Under circumstances in which all the people throughout the country are struggling vigorously to achieve the 10-point prospective goal set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification, we are holding a meeting to unveil a monument which commemorates the sinking of the "Sherman," an American pirate ship.

This monument, which has been built along the everlasting Taedong River to mark the 120th anniversary of the sinking of the "Sherman," an American pirate ship, which was sent to our country as a scout for aggression against it, is a proud edifice of the chuche era built according to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's plan and under his consideration.

While inspecting a newly built bridge called Chungsong on 16 September 1984, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who, valuing the patriotic achievements attained by our people in the struggle against foreign aggressors, paid special attention to passing along these achievements forever in history and unfolded a plan to build a monument along the historic Taedong River to commemorate the sinking of the "Sherman," an American pirate ship.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il personally reviewed, on two occasions, a plan to build the monument. While personally proofreading an epitaph to be

inscribed on the monument, he took care to successfully build the monument into one that will last forever.

Upholding the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's noble intent, construction workers and volunteers have built the monument, which is 6.6 meters tall and 4 meters wide and which weighs 160 tons. They have also carried out vast peripheral construction work, such as the construction of a garden and stonework.

With the construction of the monument to mark the sinking of the "Sherman," an American pirate ship, as the momentum, we have come to record in history forever the contents of the courageous struggle of the Pyongyang people, including Mr Kim Ung-o, a passionate patriot, who valiantly repelled the U.S. imperialists' first invasion of our country, and to clearly show that the U.S. imperialists are the arch enemy of the Korean people, generation after generation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Since the "Sherman's" invasion, the U.S. imperialists have been the arch enemy of the Korean people, who have invaded our country over more than 100 years.

Having been heavily armed with various weapons, including cannons, the American pirate ship the "Sherman" committed the bestial and barbarous act of killing our people by illegally infiltrating the estuary of the Taedong River in August 1986 and by firing guns at random. [end recording]

After disclosing all sorts of bestial and barbarous acts committed by the U.S. imperialists' pirate ship the "Sherman" by illegally infiltrating the Taedong River, So Yun-sok stated that the Pyongyang people and patriotic soldiers, including Mr Kim Ung-o, a passionate patriot, who were enraged by this, sank the aggressive ship using fire-attack tactics. He continued:

[Begin So Yun-sok recording] The sinking of the American pirate ship the "Sherman" was a historic event which demonstrates the mettle of the Korean people and brilliantly decorates modern history of our people, who strived to safeguard the sovereignty of the country.

However, instead of naturally drawing a lesson from the sinking of the pirate ship the "Sherman," the U.S. imperialists have continuously stepped up aggressive maneuvers against our country. The rascals forced our people to lead bitter life of national ruin over the course of 36 years by positively supporting the Japanese imperialists' occupation of Korea. They divided our country in 1945 by crawling into South Korea, wearing the mask of liberators. In addition, the U.S. imperialists lit the fuse of an aggressive war against our country on 25 June 1950 in an attempt to occupy all of Korea and committed all sorts of bestial and barbarous acts. The bestial and barbarous acts committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors during the past fatherland liberation war were unprecedented in the history of the world.

Occupying the southern half of the Republic, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have turned South Korea into their colony and military base, are eagerly seeking an opportunity for aggression, and are maneuvering to impose the disasters of a nuclear war on our people. Indeed, the occupation of the south of Korea by the U.S. imperialists is the source of all misfortune and suffering to the Korean people and a constant factor over which a war might be touched off on the Korean peninsula.

Our people and the government of the Republic have consistently exerted every possible sincere effort to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula and to achieve the fatherland's reunification. We have advanced proposals for holding parliamentary talks between the North and South, including tripartite talks and talks among persons in military authority. We have also recently advanced a new proposal for turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone of peace.

According to the unanimous demand of our people and the people of the world, the U.S. imperialists should withdraw from South Korea and should immediately stop criminal acts that hinder Korea's reunification.

No force can check our people's just struggle to banish the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea and achieve the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification. Just as they plunged the aggressive ship the "Sherman" into the Taedong River by burning it and just as they won historic victory in the past fatherland liberation war, our people will smash all of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive maneuvers.

All party members and workers in the city should further accelerate the revolution and construction to independently reunify the fatherland and should bring about a new revolutionary upsurge at all outposts of socialist economic construction.

The 13th world youth festival will be held in our country in the summer of 1989. All party members and workers in the city should qualitatively complete the construction of important edifices, including the construction of Kwangbok Street, within the designated time and should unanimously rise in the work of much more beautifully building Pyongyang, the capital of the revolution. Let us all struggle vigorously to achieve final victory in achieving the fatherland's reunification and the chuche revolutionary cause under the leadership of the party. [end recording]

The monument marking the sinking of the U.S. pirate ship the "Sherman" reads as follows: The Pyongyang people, including Mr Kim Ung-o, passionate patriot, sank the American pirate ship the "Sherman," which invaded our country, at Hansajong on the Taedong River on 2 September 1866.

2 September 1986

Listening to an explanation by a lecturer, the participants viewed the monument marking the sinking of the "Sherman."

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY DISCUSSES PREVENTING NUCLEAR WAR IN KOREA

SK121151 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2136 GMT 9 Sep 86

[NODONG SINMUN 10 September editorial: "Preventing Nuclear War in Korea is a Pressing Task Facing World Politics"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Easing tensions and preventing the danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula has emerged as one of the pressing problems awaiting solutions in the international theater.

Preventing the danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula has now become the focal point of world politics as well as a pressing task which cannot be watched with folded arms, because the Korean peninsula has become the most dangerous source of nuclear war in the world and is the place over which the danger of nuclear war looms most heavily in the world.

Claiming that the security of South Korea is directly linked to that of the United States, not only have the U.S. imperialists declared South Korea a zone for defending the U.S. frontline, they have also earnestly accelerated preparations for nuclear war in Korea.

In global terms, in no other place are nuclear weapons of various stripes so densely deployed as South Korea. Approximately 1,000 nuclear weapons of various stripes have already been deployed in the small land of South Korea. South Korea, the largest nuclear base in the Far East, with a massing of nuclear weapons, more than half the total number of nuclear weapons deployed on the ground in all of Asia, and with the density of nuclear deployment four times as high as NATO.

What is more, approximately 60 neutron bombs, which are rejected as the devil's weapons of the 20th century, have already been deployed in South Korea and a great number of nuclear backpacks, the smallest nuclear weapons, have been introduced there. As a result, South Korea, a land of less than 100,000 square meters, has become a full-size nuclear base replete with many tactical nuclear weapons, strategic nuclear weapons, ground nuclear weapons, and air nuclear weapons.

Not content with this, the U.S. imperialists are now trying to move a nuclear base from Okinawa to a new nuclear armory in Mt Kyeryong, Kongju, South Chungchong Province now under construction. They also plan to build 36 special nuclear armories in Kunsan and are presently actively pushing ahead with it.

Impudently, U.S. President Reagan has stated that the United States does not rule out the use of nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula. The U.S. Army chief of staff has also stated that the United States plans to use tactical nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula even if a conventional war breaks out there.

U.S. defense secretary, who visited South Korea in early April to participate in the annual security consultative meeting with the South Korean puppets once again reaffirmed that there is no change in the U.S. policy of providing South Korea with a nuclear umbrella and then pledged that South Korea will be supplied with modernized nuclear weapons without interruption.

The seriousness of the situation lies in the fact that the U.S. imperialists' nuclear strategy is being put into practice.

The "Team Spirit" joint military exercises, which have been expanded every year in size, are a nuclear test war in which even the U.S. strategic command, the primary mission of which is to command nuclear weapons and nuclear war, is mobilized. They are still being expanded into a semi-war act.

The danger of nuclear war hanging over the Korean peninsula grows stronger owing to the traitorous acts of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which follows the U.S. imperialists' nuclear war strategy.

The puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique, which cannot go on living even for a day without its master's bayonet-backed protection, has long offered the sacred land to the U.S. aggressors to be used as a nuclear base arguing about the so-called protection of the U.S. nuclear umbrella, unscrupulously willing to plunge its fellow countrymen into the catastrophe of nuclear war if only to stay in power longer.

Under conditions in which the right to use nuclear weapons rests in the hands of the U.S. imperialist occupiers and such nuclear maniacs as the Chon Tu-hwan ring are recklessly running riot. No one can predict when the fire cloud of nuclear war will burst on the Korean peninsula.

The Korean peninsula is now at a crossroads of peace or thermonuclear war. Preventing the danger of nuclear war in Korea has emerged as a pressing task, the solution of which cannot be delayed even for a moment.

The catastrophe of nuclear war does not distinguish communists from nationalists, nor the North from South. All the Korean people who are concerned about the survival of the nation and its future should in unity rise up

resolutely in the pan-national antinuclear peace movement to have nuclear weapons withdrawn from South Korea and to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone of peace, regardless of whether they are in the North or South, whether they are communists or nationalists, transcending the differences in their thoughts, ideologies, systems, and affiliations.

Preventing the danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula is not just a problem which concerns the fate of the Korean people, it is also an important problem directly linked to peace and security in Asia and around the world.

Invading the whole of Korea and Asia, using South Korea as a forward base and, going one step further, achieving the domination of the world has been an invariable ambition of the U.S. imperialists for aggression.

John Foster Dulles, who was seized by ambition to redivide the world, once likened the Korean peninsula to a dagger capable of carving out anything that makes his mouth water from the Asian landmass.

During the Korean war, McArthur, the murderous U.S. imperialist general, babbled that only when all of Korea is occupied can one sit on the one and only supply line linking the north and south of the Far East.

Basing themselves on such a strategy, the U.S. imperialists, placing the focal point of their Asian strategy on the Korean peninsula, are now turning South Korea into a nuclear base from which to mount a nuclear attack on the other Asian countries.

Already, the report on U.S. defense in 1984 and an annual report on military situation have reflected a plan to turn South Korea into a tactical nuclear base after defining it as the forefront of the U.S. global strategy.

Following this, the U.S. imperialists have said that they will permanently deploy nuclear-powered submarines and nuclear-powered aircraft carriers in Korea's East and South seas, use the Port of China as the mother base for these ships, and deploy such medium-range missiles as cruise missiles and Pershing II nuclear missiles, which have a range of over 2,500 km, as well as B-52 strategic bombers, in South Korea.

Also, the U.S. imperialists are reinforcing and deploying ships and aircraft carrying nuclear weapons to be brought to the Korean peninsula in an emergency to U.S. military bases in the neighboring areas of the Korean peninsula; and strengthening the military forces of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, which has the Korean peninsula and its neighboring waters within its operational sphere with nuclear-powered aircraft carriers and nuclear-powered submarines, while equipping them with new Tomahawk nuclear cruise missiles.

A tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea designed for nuclear war is also being fabricated.

Under circumstances in which South Korea and its neighboring areas have been turned into a base to launch a nuclear attack in execution of the U.S. imperialists' strategy of invading Korea and Asia, if a nuclear war breaks out in Korea, it can easily escalate into a global thermonuclear war. If this happens, the world's peace and security will be shattered and mankind will suffer the catastrophe of nuclear war.

The situation on the Korean peninsula is closely linked to the situation in the world as a whole. Therefore, preventing the danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula is a most pressing joint struggle task which arises in guaranteeing peace and security not only in Korea, but also in Asia and around the world.

Anyone who loves peace should, as a matter of course, pay attention to the serious situation developing on the Korean peninsula and actively join in the struggle to eliminate the danger of nuclear war in Korea.

To prevent nuclear war on the Korean peninsula and to achieve a durable peace there, it is imperative to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone of peace free from nuclear weapons and nuclear bases.

Only when nuclear weapons of various stripes and U.S. troops have been withdrawn from South Korea will the source of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula go away, can lasting peace be maintained there, and can our people as well as people in our neighboring countries and the people of the world live in peace.

Delegates from various countries who participated in the Pyongyang International Conference for denuclearization and peace on the Korean peninsula strongly called for halting nuclear war exercises in Korea, for an immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops and nuclear weapons, and for turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone of peace.

The Korean people, who love peace, do not want another global war, a thermonuclear war, because of the Korean question.

Proceeding from their significant responsibility born before the Korean people and from their noble sense of mission borne before the cause of world peace, our people will do their best to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone of peace and to defend peace in Korea, Asia, and the world with the positive support and encouragement of the governments and people of the peace-loving countries of the world.

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CSO: 4110/114

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PEOPLE SUPPORT KPA STEP TO PARTICIPATE IN CONSTRUCTION

SKL20929 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1140 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] The important step of the KPA Supreme Command to allow a large number of soldiers, more than 150,000, to participate in peaceful construction evoked great repercussion among the people from all walks of life in the northern half of the republic.

Song Yong-kuk, director of a department of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party said: [Begin Song recording] Upon hearing of the KPA Supreme Command decision to let 150,000 soldiers participate in peaceful construction, I again noted how sincerely the WPK and the government of the republic strive to relax tension on the Korean peninsula.

It is well known to the world that because of new war provocation maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, which are becoming more undisguised, the situation created on the Korean peninsula has been very strained.

Having worked out an operational plan for speedy combat and speedy settlement, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges have deployed 80 to 90 percent of their aggressive forces in forward areas along the Military Demarcation Line. To launch a surprise attack on the republic, more than 180,000 members of puppet special attack forces are waiting for the order.

In addition to reinforcing the troops, the U.S. imperialists and the puppets are further modernizing their equipment by drastically dragging weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons and war equipment, into South Korea.

As everyone knows, today more than 1,000 types of nuclear weapons are deployed in South Korea. The decision to direct more than 150,000 soldiers to socialist construction to build everlasting monumental creations when more forces should be directed to the defense of the fatherland is indeed an important step and a practical reflection of the true intention of the government of the republic and the Korean people who aspire for peace.

Early this year, the WPK and the government of the republic took the initiative in suspending military exercises to open a favorable aspect for dialogue and peaceful reunification. In June, they put forth a proposal to hold talks of military authorities among those who have real military power.

I believe this is an expression of the goodwill of the government of the republic to ease tension and maintain peace on the Korean peninsula according to the demand of the current year of peace. The measure taken this time by the KPA Supreme Command again proves clearly the deceitful nature of the theory about the threat of southward invasion loudly raved about by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

If the United States and the South Korean authorities are truly interested in peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea, they should respond to us by taking affirmative measures which correspond to our peace measures to ease tension and ensure peace on the Korean Peninsula. [end recording]

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

U.S. WARSHIP 'NEW JERSEY' INTO PUSAN--Pyongyang, 6 September (KCNA)--The U.S. imperialists on 5 September brought into Pusan Port eight warships belonging to the U.S. 7th Fleet including the "New Jersey" claimed to be the biggest battleship, according to a radio report from Seoul. These ships will reportedly participate in a provocative naval mobile exercise to be staged by U.S. imperialists in the East Sea of Korea during the Asian Games in Seoul. On 1 September the U.S. nuclear-powered carrier "Carl Vinson" sailed into Pusan Port, escorted by three ships. This unbroken chain of portcall of U.S. imperialists' naval vessels at Pusan Port is a virulent challenge to the Korean and world peaceloving people who desire peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and a high-handed threat to the South Korean students and people who are waging an anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the anti-Fascist struggle for democracy and fighting against the Asiad in Seoul. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0513 GMT 6 Sep 86 SK] /12858

KIM IL-SONG ON NUCLEAR WAR PREVENTION--Pyongyang, 6 September (XINHUA)--Korean President Kim Il-song today called for the destruction of nuclear stockpiles, a check in the arms race and establishment of more nuclear-free zones as means for preventing nuclear war. Kim made the remarks in his address to the International Conference on Denuclearization and Peace of the Korean Peninsula, which opened here today. Kim said humankind cannot eschew nuclear war as long as nuclear weapons exist. He said that only by destroying all nuclear stockpiles can world peace be guaranteed. Regarding the situation on the Korean peninsula, Kim condemned the United States for its continued deployment of armed forces in South Korea and aggressive actions, which, he said, jeopardize peace and security on the peninsula. He reiterated that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will unite closely with all peace-loving countries in efforts to prevent nuclear war and maintain world peace. There are 123 foreign delegations from 78 countries, including China, attending the three-day conference. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1536 GMT 6 Sep 86 OW] /12858

CSO: 4100/255

OLYMPIC GAMES

BRIEFS

MEASURES AGAINST ASIAD DISTURBANCES--The government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday decided to take "strong" measures against any possible attempts to disrupt the upcoming Asian Games. In a high-level consultation meeting, cabinet members and key officeholders of the party called for tightening security to help ensure a "successful" staging of the Games. During the meeting, Prime Minister No Sin-yong said that the nation should be vigilant against possible North Korean maneuverings aimed at blocking a successful hosting of the international sports festival. Those present at the meeting agreed on the need to watch closely over the movement of radical student activists who might intensify their demonstrations to oppose the Games. Minister of Home Affairs Kim Chong-ho promised that the government will make efforts to minimize possible inconveniences on the people during the Games period. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Sep 86 p 1 SK] /12858

SUSPENDED CLASSES DURING ASIAD--Classes of Seoul National University, Suwon campus of Sanggyungwan University and Hanyang University where events of the Asian Games are scheduled will be suspended during the sports festival period. Such a decision was made in fear that students would stage demonstrations and sabotage actions marring the games to be held there. Table tennis matches will be held in the gymnasium of Seoul National University, Taekwon-do, a Korean-originated martial art, at Suwon campus of Songgyungwan University and volleyball games at Hanyang University. The three university presidents were learned to have decided to have supplement classes on Saturdays or during the winter vacation to make up for loss of class hours. Meanwhile, school authorities of seven universities which will provide exercise venues for competing athletes during the game period are considering partial suspension of classes. The universities include Tanguk, Kyongh, and Tongguk universities. However, the Seoul City Board of Education will allow normal operation of classes at every school level on the opening day of the Asian Games on 20 September. The board of education had earlier announced that all school classes would be closed in connection with the opening ceremony. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Sep 86 p 3 SK]/12858

CSO: 4100/257

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

OPPOSITION LEADERS REAFFIRM PEOPLE'S FERVOR FOR DEMOCRACY

SK100036 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Sep 86 p 2

[From the Press Pocket column]

[Text] Opposition leaders Kim Tae-chung, Kim Yong-sam and Yi Min-u concurred yesterday that the people's fervor for national democratization is further heated these days.

They said that the fervor was apparent at recent rallies of the New Korea Democratic Party in Pusan, Inchon, Puchon and Yongchon.

"The people's demand for democratization is stronger now than last spring," Kim Tae-chung told reporters acting as the spokesman for the three after their breakfast meeting at the Seoul Hotel.

He quoted Kim Yong-sam as saying, "If we do not achieve democracy with such fervent support from the people where else can we do it?" Kim also said, "I agreed with him."

There were no disturbing demonstrations by dissident students after the recent NDP rallies, Kim noted, "It was because the people now understand our party better." Kim went on that the three of them, uniting more firmly, will continue their anti-government struggle based on the people's desire.

As to the controversial remarks by Japanese Education Minister Masayuki Fujio, Kim Yong-sam said, "It is a tragedy which resulted from our low-posture diplomatic attitude."

He went on, "Such a tragedy would not have happened if we had had a legitimate government elected by the people."

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NKDP MEMBERS DISPUTE OVER HOUSE PANEL ATTENDANCE

SK060115 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party was embroiled in an intra-party rumpus yesterday over whether or not to attend a session of the Special Parliamentary Committee for Constitutional Revision.

In a conference of key NDP officers and delegates to the special panel, many lawmakers took a tough stance opposing participation in the meeting. The hardliners demanded the "live" TV hookup of the plenary session of the ad hoc committee which was scheduled for yesterday.

They blamed Reps Yi Chung-chae and Kim Su-han, NDP's representatives in the committee, for "hasty" acceptance of the ruling party's proposal to hold the general meeting of the committee without a guarantee of a live TV relay.

Vice NDP President No Song-hwan directed poignant criticism at Yi and Kim, asking, "Is the party at your disposal?"

However, another Vice President Choe Hyong-u was sympathetic to the two colleagues. He maintained that as long as they consented to the ruling camp's proposal, the NDP had better attend the meeting.

The two chief NDP delegates Yi and Kim are also vice presidents of the major opposition party.

In the meantime, NDP spokesman Hong Sa-tok apparently tried not to give the impression to the press that his party was insincere in operating the special House committee. He told the press, "If we abandon our demand for the live TV telecasting of the plenary session, it would mean we have given up on the live TV hookup of the public hearings in major cities to be sponsored by the special committee." "It is the Democratic Justice Party that had promised live telecasting of the public hearings."

The DJP has insisted that neither the plenary session of the committee and the public hearings can be televised live because they both are National Assembly sessions at special locations.

However, in the middle of the conference yesterday morning, the tough stance of the NDP softened a little when it was learned through an unofficial route that the DJP was going to deal with the plenary session of the special committee and the public hearings separately.

The key NDP officers asked the two chief delegates to meet their DJP counterparts to sound out their true intentions.

At the end of their meeting, party President Yi Min-u said, "Although we do not take part in today's special committee meeting, we don't intend to break up the committee."

The assistant chairmen from the rival parties failed to narrow their differences. The DJP just tried to appease the NDP with a promise of "fair" TV coverages of the plenary session and the public hearings.

Still the NDP kept demanding live telecasting of them until the meeting broke up. Another day thus passed without an inch of progress being made toward the goal of "grand compromise" for the rewriting of the nation's basic law.

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CSO: 4100/257

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NKDP URGES CULTURE MINISTER TO GUARANTEE PRESS FREEDOM

SK090134 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Sep 86 p 2

[From the Press Pocket column]

[Text] Key officers of the main opposition NDP yesterday put the new Culture-Information Minister Yi Wung-hui on the defensive when he made a courtesy call at the NDP for the first time since he assumed the ministerial post on 27 August.

They made a spate of demands to guarantee the freedom of the press.

NDP President Yi Min-u said, "We have great expectations of you." Then he noted poignantly, "I wish you will take a firsthand look at our party's rally by mixing with the audience after putting on a disguise. You will feel many things." He referred to the unfair TV news coverages of rallies of the opposition party.

He went on, "You also have the duty to clear up the social climate of not trusting whatever the government says." "If a mad person talks nonsense in Chongno street, it becomes a fact the next day," Yi noted.

Vice President Yi Ki-taek said, "The freedom of the press is a key to the success of the constitutional reforms. You, as the culture-information minister, share the responsibility for its success."

Minister Yi replied, "I think constitutional amendment by agreement between rival parties is not possible by one man's efforts. To that end, the hearts of the people should come close to each other step by step."

Minister Yi was quick to retort: "Don't you think the press should become a bridge connecting their hearts?"

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

DJP TO STOP DRIVE ON CABINET SYSTEM--The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday strongly urged the immediate cessation of the government's publicity campaign for the parliamentary cabinet system proposed by the ruling Democratic Justice Party. In a statement, NDP spokesman Hong Sa-tok denounced, "By conducting compulsory publicity about the parliamentary cabinet system to public servants, the government destroys the political neutrality of officials." He alleged that it is clearly predictable that the ruling camp will mobilize all available administrative power in the forthcoming national referendum for constitutional amendment. Hong alleged in the statement that about 300 officials at the Kwanak Ward Office, following the education session of employees at the Economic Planning Board and the Health-Social Ministry, heard a publicity lecture on 4 September at the auditorium of the ward office. He also maintained that about 360 offices received similar education at the same place on the same day.
[Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Sep 86 p 2 SK] /12858

KIM YONG-SAM INVITED TO BUSINESSMEN'S MEETING--A reception to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the Federation of Korean Industries held at the federation building was crowded with politicians from ruling and opposition parties and ranking government officials. Rep Yi Min-u, president of the major opposition NDP told ruling DJP chairman No Tae-u, "I see that you have been very busy recently. How many provincial cities have you visited?" He was referring to No's provincial tour to publicize the party's proposed parliamentary cabinet system. No answered, "I have visited several cities to join rallies for solidarity." Then Rep Yi Man-sop of the Korea National Party told the leaders of the rival parties, "You'd better stay in Seoul for the time being." It was a request to them to stop out-of-parliament activities. Kim Yong-sam, permanent advisor to the NDP, attended the reception, but he merely exchanged greetings with DJP Chairman No. It was the first time that Kim Yong-sam was officially invited to a meeting sponsored by an organization of businessmen since 1980. [From the Press Pocket column] [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Sep 86 p 2 SK] /12858

PUBLIC DEBATES OFFERED BY NKDP--New Korea Democratic Party Secretary General Yu Che-yon, stepping back from his party's earlier position, proposed yesterday that the addresses of two speakers each from the ruling and opposition camps be telecast live in public debates on constitutional revision. Thus far, the main opposition party had insisted on the live telecast of the whole session of the public hearing in which six speakers--three from the ruling Democratic Justice Party, two from the NDP and one from the minor opposition Korea National Party--are to explain the draft amendments of the three parties. Rep Yi Chun-ku of the DJP said that ways to ensure a "fair" relay of the hearings should be worked out by the assistant chairmen of the special House constitutional panel from the rival parties. It was the first get-together of the secretaries general of the three parties since the appointment of Rep Yi Chun-ku of the DJP. In the two-hour meeting, the secretaries general agreed to make efforts to operate smoothly the upcoming regular House session to deliberate on the next year's budget bill, whether or not the ruling and opposition parties would reach an agreement on the constitutional amendment. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Sep 86 p 1 SK] /12858

CSO: 4100/257

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

BUSINESS FIRMS ALLOWED TO DISMISS LABOR DISPUTE INSTIGATORS

SK100050 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] Business entities are to be allowed to provide employers with an institutional scheme to dismiss instigators of illegal labor disputes and "disguised" workers who gain employment as manual workers, concealing their high educational background.

The Labor Ministry yesterday instructed its 41 regional branch offices to require all business facilities to add a "pledge of sincerity" clause to their employment regulations, thereby eliminating such deceitful actions as are presently possible.

The new clause has it that employees can be dismissed if the fact that they falsified educational backgrounds and other important personal matters at the time of employment comes to light belatedly.

The new stipulation also aims at allowing employers to lay off workers who instigate illegal sabotage or labor disputes.

The Labor Ministry's measure was learned to have been prompted by legal disputes ensuing dismissal of labor workers for their "illegal" labor movements. Since May of last year, 636 workplaces among 662 "disguised" workers discovered.

A series of lawsuits have been filed by dismissed workers and actually, there are several court rulings that dismissal of workers on the ground of falsification of educational backgrounds is not in accordance with the Labor Standard Law. The current law makes it clear that employers cannot dismiss workers without "proper" reason.

However, the Labor Ministry was learned to claim that dismissal of workers on the grounds of their violation of the clause of "pledge of sincerity" can be interpreted as a lawful measure backed up by "proper" reasoning.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

NAKASONE TO EXPRESS 'REGRETS' AT MEETING WITH CHOE KWANG-SU

SK100152 Seoul YONHAP in English 0130 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, 10 Sept (YONHAP)--Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone plans to repeat the Japanese government's expression of regrets over the controversial remarks made by former Education Minister Masayuki Fujio in a meeting with Korean Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su.

Fujio caused an uproar when he said in a recent magazine interview that Korea was also responsible for Japan's annexation of Korea in 1910.

Choe is scheduled to come here Wednesday morning for talks with Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari.

A government source, noting that Korea has demanded that Japan take steps going beyond the dismissal of Fujio, said Wednesday that Nakasone's meeting with Choe will provide an opportunity for a renewed expression of regrets by the Japanese prime minister over the Fujio case.

Fujio was fired from his post on Monday after he refused to resign. His remarks, which were called "outrageous and absurd" in Korea, triggered a diplomatic row between the two neighboring countries. The dispute was settled Tuesday, when Seoul accepted Tokyo's offer of regret and decision to fire Fujio.

High on the agenda of the Choe-Kuranari meeting, slated for Wednesday afternoon, are Korea's mounting deficit in its trade with Japan, ways to improve the status of Korean residents in Japan, the controversial practice of fingerprinting foreign residents in Japan and bilateral fisheries issue.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

U.S. OFFICIAL MEETS WITH KIM YONG-SAM--Rep Yi Man-sop, president of the minor opposition Korea National Party, yesterday received a call from David Blackmore, chief of the Korea desk at the U.S. Department of State, at his KNP office. They exchanged a wide range of views on the political situation on and around the Korean peninsula, a spokesman said. Blackmore invited Kim Yong-sam, permanent advisor to the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, to a luncheon at the U.S. Ambassador's residence today. [From the Press Pocket column] [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Sep 86 p 2 SK] /12858

CSO: 4100/257

S. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

EDITORIAL VIEWS U.S.-USSR ROLE IN PENINSULA'S STABILITY

SK070226 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Sep 86 p 4

[Editorial: Stability on Peninsula]

[Text] Of late, the Soviet Union has made repeated moves in an apparent bid to make their growing interests in the Asian-Pacific theater appear unequivocal in the eyes of countries of the region. A few days ago, Ludwig Chizhov, [name as published] head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's newly-created Pacific Department, used his trip to Australia to echo Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev's declaration made in Vladivostok in July.

Chizhov said Moscow wants Asian and Pacific countries to take part in talks to bring the region into a general scheme of international security. He said that first steps to this could include ends to the impasse between South and North Korea. Whatever he really had in mind, he unmistakably pointed out the geopolitical importance of the Korean peninsula.

At this juncture, it is noted that Gorbachev in his Vladivostok speech touched on the easing of tension on the Korean peninsula with North Korean methods. As former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger pointed out at a seminar held Friday in Seoul, Gorbachev, despite his creation of the impression that all tensions in the world are caused by the arms race, did not speak of the Soviet support of North Korea.

Now, South Korea, on its part, has left no stone unturned to alleviate tension on the peninsula, first through inter-Korean dialogue. Unfortunately, the Pyongyang side has been keeping the dialogue suspended for reasons that are only absurd and preposterous. Pyongyang, in hindsight, has stuck to its strategy of going to the inter-Korean dialogue table only at its political expediency.

This year, the northern Communists made an issue of the time-old annual military exercise between South Korea and America as an excuse of boycotting the inter-Korean dialogue. This has coincided with the Soviets' stepped-up military cooperation with North Korea.

If the Soviets are really interested in easing tension on the peninsula, they should refrain from encouraging the Pyongyang regime, even if unwittingly, to remain militant. To prove their professed peace quest, they must persuade Pyongyang to become peace-oriented in a genuine sense. Any military confrontation on the peninsula, that might be triggered by Pyongyang's adventurism out of miscalculation, would surely be of a disservice to Moscow.

On our part, we must make sure that the northern Communists are not allowed to make such a miscalculation. In Kissinger's words, one of the contributory factors to the Korean War was statements by Gen MacArthur and Acheson declaring Korea was outside the sphere of U.S. interests. North Korea took this seriously, as Kissinger sees it, and unleashed the war in 1950. One telling lesson from the war is that we must not allow North Korea to be misled militarily or politically. This also is the way of leading the Pyongyang Communists to come to their senses and to believe that progressing dialogue with Seoul is the only practical choice.

To this end, as Kissinger said, Washington must avoid any hasty moves that would create the impression that it could forsake Seoul in negotiations with Pyongyang. Balance not only in military terms of power but also in political terms must maintain the peninsula's stability.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN ON PARTY IDEOLOGICAL WORK

SK060237 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1538 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Sep (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN 4 September carries an article entitled "Ideological Work Is Work of Imbuing the Party and Revolutionary Ranks With Single Ideology."

The great leader President Kim Il-song in his classical work "Historical Experience of Building the Workers' Party of Korea" put forward profound and original ideas and theories on the ideological work, the article says.

Noting that the party ideological work should be the work of imbuing the party and revolutionary tanks with a single ideology, the article goes on:

To make the party ideological work one of imbuing the party and revolutionary ranks with a single ideology is, above all, an important guarantee for safeguarding the ideological purity of the party and revolutionary ranks.

In order to prevent infiltration of all manner of evil ideas and ensure the ideological purity of its ranks and revolutionary ranks, the working-class party should conduct the ideological work, thoroughly subordinating it to the work of imbuing the whole party and society with one idea, the revolutionary idea of the leader.

Imbuing the party and revolutionary ranks with a single ideology is an urgent demand of their unity and cohesion in ideology and purpose.

The unity of the party and revolutionary ranks should not be a business-like one but one in ideology and purpose.

Only when the party and revolutionary ranks are imbued with a single ideology, is it possible to achieve the most solid and powerful unity in ideology and purpose that can withstand any storm.

The imbuing of the party and revolutionary ranks with a single ideology is an essential condition for the realisation of the unitary guidance of the leader in the revolution and construction.

The leader's guidance is an essential factor for the victory of the revolution and construction. It is the most important questions arising in the realisation of the monolithic guidance of the leader in the revolution and construction to imbue the party and revolutionary ranks properly with a single ideology.

This makes it possible to make all party members and working people think and act as one as intended by the leader and rouse them as one to the attainment of the one goal and target.

All this tells that the party should put the work of imbuing its ranks and revolutionary ranks with a single ideology on the most important place in the ideological work and grasp this as a main work.

Today our party's ideological work is geared to thoroughly imbue the whole party with the chuche idea under the correct leadership of the party centre.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY DISCUSSES SLOGAN FOR MARCH OF EIGHTIES

SK160552 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2145 GMT 13 Sep 86

[NODONG SINMUN 14 September special article: "The Militant Slogan Glorifying the Eighties"]

[Text] "Let us vigorously step up the march of the eighties in the way that the Sohae Lockgate was built." This is the militant slogan which our party has put forth to reflect the demand of the developing situation and the revolutionary aspiration of our people. This slogan is a reflection of our party's firm revolutionary will to fill the entire country with a revolutionary spirit and to make the eighties a period of great victory by following the unyielding revolutionary and fighting spirit of those construction workers who successfully built the world-famous Sohae Lockgate in the short period of 5 years by displaying the great attraction and vitality of the immortal chuche idea to the world.

Advancing in the way that the Sohae Lockgate was built is an important demand toward bringing about great new upsurges in all areas of the people's economy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The functionaries of our state economic organs and all working people, with firm confidence and courage, should in unison turn out in the struggle to accomplish the new long-range tasks of socialist economic construction. They should bring about great new upsurges in socialist economic construction by mobilizing all hidden potential and possibilities.

Today, our people face unprecedentedly huge economic construction tasks. We should brilliantly fulfill the plan for this year and make next year a meaningful year of great upsurge in socialist economic construction. In particular, we should accelerate major construction projects for early completion and strengthen the economic might of the country by all means.

The huge tasks facing us are great in the achievement of unprecedentedly rapid economic development and in carrying out large construction projects. The accomplishment of these tasks is great work toward accelerating the complete victory of socialism and is the fulfillment of an unprecedentedly great mission in history. The key to brilliantly accomplishing these huge economic construction tasks is to advance at a much faster speed than at

present. To create such a speed of march, it is important to follow the fighting spirit of those construction workers who have built the Sohae Lockgate. The construction of the Sohae Lockgate was a huge construction project which was only an ideal until several years ago and, thus, something no one had ever imagined. However, under the wise leadership of the party, the heroic soldiers of our people's army fully displayed the heroic spirit of our people and the might of chollima Korea by taking the immortal chuche idea as a firm guiding principle and by thinking and struggling only according to the party's ideology and will. This was a living example of the revolutionary fighting spirit which our people should display along the road of the march in the eighties.

The style of the Sohae Lockgate construction is to precisely follow an unyielding revolutionary and, fighting spirit and working style which the Sohae Lockgate construction workers displayed to implement the orders and directions of the party and the leader. The revolutionary and fighting spirit which the Sohae Lockgate construction workers displayed is the spirit of unconditionality and absoluteness which treats the demand of the party and the revolution as a supreme goal of the struggle and calls for fulfilling it swiftly regardless of sacrifice. At the same time, it is an unyielding fighting spirit to struggle to the very end without faltering or stagnation but with confidence and optimism. It is the spirit of continued innovation and advance, and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle with which one depends on his own strength and plans and carries out all work boldly, extensively, and creatively.

Beneath the revolutionary fighting spirit displayed by the Sohae Lockgate construction workers lies the demand of the chuche idea that the people are the masters of the revolution and construction and that the decisive factors for nature-remaking and for development of the society are the people, and there also lies the idea of continued innovation and advance by our party, which ceaselessly innovates and advances.

The struggle to implement the slogan to accelerate the march of the eighties in the way that the Sohae Lockgate was built should be waged by following examples and experiences set and gained in the struggle to accomplish the tasks set by the party and the leader since the end of the war. The postwar period was a very difficult period in the socialist construction of our country. However, at that time, by upholding the slogan of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, which urges advancement with the spirit of riding the chollima, our people opened the history of great upsurge by struggling arduously and by tightening their belts during those difficult circumstances when they didn't even have a brick. During that seething struggle when they advanced ten or hundred steps as other people moved forward one step, our people ignored authorized capacities or standards, and went through fire and flood to fulfill the party's plan.

It was during that furious struggle that numerous astonishing miracles and feats were created and performed and our Korea earned its reputation as the country as chollima, advancing with extraordinary speed.

With the same spirit, our people accelerated socialist economic construction in the 1960's when the domestic and foreign situation of the country was complicated. By so doing, they successfully achieved the historic cause of socialist industrialization in a short period.

The 1970's was a period during which our party brought about new revolutionary upsurges in great socialist construction. By upholding the party's slogan for the chuche-ization of society, our people vigorously carried out the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural. By so doing, they brought about ceaseless upsurges in all areas of revolution and construction. In particular, our people vigorously waged the struggle to implement the party's military slogans such as "production, study, living, all in accordance with the anti-Japanese guerrilla style!," "ideology, technology and culture, all in accordance with the demand of the chuche idea!," and "let us even more fully display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance." By so doing, they created great speed in socialist economic construction according to the demands of the developing revolution to permeate society with the chuche idea.

After entering the eighties, as well, our people have continued to uphold the slogan of the speed battle under the leadership of the party. They have vigorously accelerated huge construction projects such as the Chuche Tower, the Arch of Triumph, and the No. 3 Komdok ore dressing plant. By so doing, they have built numerous monumental structures.

The Sohae Lockgate is a great monumental structure by which the might and spirit of Korea and its wisdom and courage have been displayed once again in the eighties based on the successes won in building monumental structures under the leadership of the party and the slogan of the speed battle.

The soldiers of the people's army mobilized for construction, and by displaying the vitality of the struggle to create the speed of the eighties, created the miracle of the century in implementing the economic policy of our party--the speed of the construction of eighties, the speed of the Sohae Lockgate construction--which people could not even imagine. By so doing, they eloquently proved the organizing capabilities of our party and its might.

Indeed, the 5 years of Sohae Lockgate construction was a period of the battle without gunshot during which lightning and decisive battles were waged to overcome the mounting difficulties. At the same time, it was a period when the noble and heroic spirit of our people's army, which is boundlessly loyal to the leadership of the party and possess powerful organizational and combat capabilities, was vigorously displayed.

Accelerating the march of the eighties in the way that the Sohae Lockgate was built is a powerful and great advance toward moving forward vigorously with the speed of the chollima added to the speed of the eighties. This means that accelerating the march of the eighties in the way that the Sohae Lockgate was built is an honorable task of inheriting the tradition of the great upsurge.

The slogan "accelerate the march of the eighties in the way that the Sohae Lockgate was built" shows the wise leadership of our party, which leads socialist construction along the single road of victory with shining wisdom, iron will, and revolutionary courage. By leading the construction of the huge Sohae Lockgate to victory, our party set a living example of the revolutionary and fighting spirit our people should follow in the march of the eighties by which they should continue to innovate and advance.

The slogan "accelerate the march of the eighties in the way that the Sohae Lockgate was built" is a reflection of our party's spirit of leadership to bring about great upsurges through continued innovation and advance. At the same time, it is a reflection of our party's way of leading the revolution and construction wisely by trusting the masses of people and by waging mass movements. This shows the wise leadership of our party which universalizes the examples of individual units.

The slogan "accelerate the march of the eighties in the way that the Sohae Lockgate was built" is a reflection of the boundless loyalty of our people who loyally uphold the leadership of the party.

Today, our people face unprecedentedly huge economic construction tasks to accelerate and complete the construction of Sunchon Vinalon complex, the tide-land reclamation, the construction of the Taechon power station, the construction of Kwangbok Street, and other major construction projects.

The slogan "accelerate the march of the eighties in the way that the Sohae Lockgate was built" is a brilliant embodiment of the unyielding fighting spirit of our people who will, as in the past, excellently accomplish their given revolutionary tasks by displaying their lofty loyalty to the party and the leader and by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle.

The slogan "accelerate the march of the eighties in the way that the Sohae Lockgate was built" is a revolutionary slogan which makes it possible to remake nature and society according to the demands of the chuche idea. When this slogan is upheld and implemented thoroughly, cannot chuche-ization of society be accelerated even more vigorously and nature and society be remade even more properly and even more rapidly? By so doing, the eighties can be glorified as a period of great victory in the history of our party according to the demands and intent of the party.

We should perform even greater feats and create even greater miracles at all sites of socialist construction and glorify the eighties even further, as the Sohae Lockgate construction workers have provided a permanent asset for the prosperity and happiness of our nation and have won a noble achievement in defending and protecting the prestige of our party and in displaying the honor of our fatherland by successfully building the huge Sohae Lockgate with ardent loyalty to the party and the leader and with unyielding revolutionary spirit.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

NODONG SINMUN ON PRODUCING, CONSERVING COAL

SK051244 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2137 GMT 4 Sep 86

[NODONG SINMUN 5 September editorial: "Let Us Step Up the Struggle to Produce and Save Coal"]

[Text] While the struggle to carry out the party's militant slogan on accelerating the march of the 1980's in the manner of building the Nampo lockgate is being vigorously waged the demand for raw materials and fuel is increasing to a great degree in all sectors of the people's economy. This reality requires that the production of coal be drastically increased and that it be used sparingly. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Coal is the food for our country's chuche industry, and rapidly increasing the production of coal is a breakthrough to carry out all economic tasks successfully.

Coal is an important raw material, fuel, and food for the chuche industry of our country. We should drastically increase the production of coal and the sectors using it should do so sparingly so that we can normalize production at a high level, keeping the facilities in full operation, and brilliantly fulfill the people's economic plan for this year.

Coal is not only the raw material for processing industry, it is utilized as an important fuel to produce electricity and energy. Coal, especially anthracite coal, is like gold in the chemical industry. Increasing the production of this valuable coal and conserving it as well as possible means developing the processing industry, normalizing production, and enhancing the people's living standard.

If the major construction projects, including the Sunchon vinalon complex, are completed in several years, the demand for coal will increase. We should be aware of this objective demand and establish a meticulous plan to increase the production of coal and conserve it.

Above all, we should wage a vigorous struggle to increase coal production. To drastically increase coal production, we should normalize production at high level in the existing collieries. Under the party's leadership, we have already built many modern large-scale collieries in the Anju, Sunchon, Tokchon, Kangdong, and Pukpu Districts where can be found rich deposits and

good mining conditions, as well as many small- and medium-sized collieries across the country.

The production capacity of the existing collieries is very great. If production is normalized, keeping the mining facilities in full operation, we can attain the production target set by the party. All collieries should give prior emphasis to the stripping, tunneling, and building of pits before production of coal; replace old mining facilities with large, modern, and high speed facilities; and realize the general mechanization and automation of coal mining work to normalize coal production at a high level.

They should thoroughly establish measures for production during times of flooding and in winter to prevent the effects from natural and seasonal changes and continuously increase coal production through rain or snow.

Meanwhile, we should develop new collieries on a massive scale. For this purpose, we should emphasize survey work. The geological survey sector should organize the survey force firmly and ensure the supply of materials and facilities necessary for the survey in close coordination with relevant sectors. In this connection, the State Administration Council and the machinery industrial sector should ensure enough supply of drilling equipment and various other modern survey facilities and experimental and analytical appliances.

We should intensify survey work particularly in the area of South Hamgyong Province where there are many large plants and enterprises, including chemical plants, so that we can locate many coal deposits. The mining industry, especially the coal industry, is the production sector to excavate the resources buried deep underground. Therefore, it involves more difficulty than any other sector. The State Administration Council and the departments of its committees should organize the economic work under the principle of placing prior emphasis on coal production, and should supply the facilities and materials for coal production on a prior basis.

For the present, they should give deep attention to materially and technologically assisting in the construction of the vertical shafts of the Anju District collieries and to improving the work of supplying the necessary goods to the colliers.

The colliers of all collieries should take great pride in carrying out very honorable and rewarding work in a difficult sector, and continuously normalize coal production at a high level, learning from the revolutionary spirit and struggle spirit demonstrated by the builders of the Nampo lockgate, innovating technology by themselves, and thoroughly studying and mobilizing reserves and potentials.

Stepping up the struggle to conserve coal is as important today as coal production. If 1 percent of coal is saved in all sectors using coal for material and fuel, it would be equivalent to the yearly production of coal at several large coal mines. The functionaries and workers of all sectors and

units using coal should examine the status of using coal in their sectors and units before they ask for the coal they need, and should establish measures for improvement. This work should be done well, especially in the sectors and units using anthracite coal for fuel.

Another way to save coal is to innovate technology, lower the consumption of coal, and use low-calorie coal or substitute fuel. The plants, enterprises, and even homes in Haeyang County extensively conduct the struggle to use low-calorie coal and has succeeded in satisfying the need for the calorie for production without receiving the supply of coal which amounted to great quantities each previous year. We should actively learn from this example and conduct a campaign to use low-calorie coal on a large scale. All sectors should actively remake the anthracite coal boilers into bituminous coal and low-calorie coal boilers, and send more anthracite coal to the chemical industry.

All party organizations and members of the three revolutions teams in coal mines and all other sectors and units of the people's economy should ensure that party members and workers vigorously launch into a struggle to produce and save coal with high ideological resolve and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle.

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CSO: 4110/111

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

CONSTRUCTION OF SARIWON FERTILIZER FACTORY BEGINS

Construction Accelerated

SK131116 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2137 GMT 12 Sep 86

[NOBONG SINMUN, 13 September editorial: "Let Us Accelerate the Construction of the Sariwon Potassium Fertilizer Plant"]

[Text] The building of the Sariwon Potassium Fertilizer Plant occupies a very important place in accelerating the major construction projects of the present time.

Our party demands that the building of the Sariwon Potassium Fertilizer Plant, along with the construction of such major construction projects as the Taechon power plant, the Kumgangsan power plant, and the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, be accelerated to shorten the building period to the fullest extent.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The prospective goals we should fulfill are the economic construction tasks that assume vast basic construction as their prerequisites.

Actively accelerating the building of the Sariwon Potassium Fertilizer Plant is very significant in thoroughly implementing our party's policy of giving first priority to farming and in further strengthening the economic might of the country.

When the building of the Sariwon Potassium Fertilizer Plant is completed at an early date by actively accelerating it, we will be producing large quantities of various kinds of fertilizer, including a great quantity of potassium fertilizer, and major raw materials and materials. When this happens, we will be able to increase the production of grain without interruption by farming more scientifically, technically, and safely in accordance with the demands of the chuche-oriented farming method, and solve many problems arising in accelerating socialist economic construction and in improving the people's standard of living.

Accelerating the building of the Sariwon Potassium Fertilizer Plant, therefore is a very important work that cannot be taken lightly at all, as well as a construction project which should be hastened at present.

Following our party's measure, a huge force of the KPA, numbering 150,000 is now marching to the sites of socialist construction. A large number of soldier-builders have already begun to prepare for the construction at the building site of the Sariwon Potassium Fertilizer Plant and have finally entered an earnest stage of building after holding a ground-breaking ceremony yesterday. From now on they should make an all-out onslaught by shoring up all available resources.

What is most important in actively accelerating the building of the Sariwon Potassium Fertilizer Plant is to perfect technical preparations for the construction. We have already pushed ahead with many works for the building of the Potassium Fertilizer Plant, providing the necessary equipment to begin with.

However, since the building of the plant is very vast and overwhelming, we still have many things to do before completing technical preparations, and there are not a few things to dovetail with sectors concerned. Giving precedence to technical preparations over production and construction is a principle in organizing production and construction.

Only when technical preparations are given priority can we, to our hearts content, accelerate construction based on blueprints, technical processes, and standard manufacturing procedures which have been reviewed and completed, and can we raise the quality of construction, and conserve labor, equipment, and materials.

Sectors and units concerned should come up with complete blueprints after going through strengthened collective consultations and vast mass discussion. To this end, they should organize test processes at an early date and amply attempt experimental production with these test processes at an early date and, on the basis of the technical and economic data that have been proven in these processes, review the blueprints and technical processes in detail, and then given complete answers to technical problems that have arisen.

Equally important is to give precedence to preparatory construction.

The building of the Sariwon Potassium Fertilizer Plant is very vast. The amount of money invested in the building of this plant is the greatest among major construction projects.

The building of the potassium fertilizer plant, which needs the building of facilities and furnishings of various processes in a very expansive site, requires a large quantity of labor and materials. Additionally, since a large amount of fuel, raw materials, and finished products will require transportation when it is completed, railroad siding and also higher quality roads are imperative.

The soldier-builders should accelerate the building of railroad sidings and roads and positively push ahead with the development of mines as well, cherishing the lofty dignity that they are in charge of building a very important and responsible construction project thanks to the deep trust the party has placed in them.

The soldier-builders should rise up in the building with a strong determination to carry out the task assigned to them by the party without conditions and without the slightest hitch by emulating the revolutionary spirit and fighting verve demonstrated by the builders of the Sohae Lockgate. Also, they should solve pending problems on their own in the spirit of crossing burning rivers and wading through swamps.

In this way, they should once again demonstrate the loyalty of the soldier-builders to the party and leader by completing the building of the Sariwon Potassium Fertilizer Plant through the fullest acceleration as wished and demanded by the party.

At the same time, the soldier-builders should also prepare substantively for the winter season in a step-by-step manner. The building of the Sariwon Potassium Fertilizer Plant is a work that needs the involvement of the entire party and all the people in the country.

If equipment and materials are not guaranteed or priority is not given to technical preparations, the building cannot be positively accelerated, no matter how high the enthusiasm of the soldier-builders may be. In addition to this, if the party and state are concerned about this building and if equipment and materials are guaranteed in a timely manner, the period of building the plant can be shortened by accelerating the building to the fullest extent.

Functionaries at state and economic institutions should always pay deep attention to this building, as the KPA soldiers, whose honorable mission is to defend the nation with guns on their shoulders, are in charge of building the plant. At the same time, they should see to it that the soldiers get whatever convenience required.

The State Administration Council, committees, and departments should responsibly supply the soldier-builders with equipment and materials in accordance with the rapid progress of the building of the Sariwon Potassium Fertilizer Plant so as to make the soldier-builders create new construction speed without letting up.

The work of social assistance should be strengthened. Soldiers of our People's Army possess a spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality in carrying out the demands of the party, the demands of the revolution, overcoming any difficulties at any cost, assuming them as their ultimate goal. The completion of the construction of the Sohae Lockgate within the short period of 5 years was a miracle that was made possible by the combination of the burning loyalty of the People's Army soldiers toward the party and leader and social assistance.

All party members and working people throughout the country should continue to strengthen their assistance to the KPA builders in terms of labor and materials, as they have always done in the past.

In particular, functionaries of the sectors and units concerned, including those in the machinery industrial field, should send more construction machinery and tools such as vehicles, bulldozers, and tunneling machines to the constructors by mobilizing reserves and potential to the fullest extent. Also, the forestry, building material, and metal industrial sectors should supply them with timber, cement, metal products, and other materials in a timely manner by normalizing production at a high level. In addition, the railroad transportation sector should transport them without fail.

Party organizations at all levels and functionaries should deeply explain and inculcate the significance and importance of the construction of the potassium fertilizer plant among the soldier-builders and working people so as to make them actively contribute to accelerating the building of the plant.

By realizing that the building of the Sariwon Potassium Fertilizer Plant is one of the major construction projects being carried out in accordance with the far-sighted plans of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, all functionaries and soldier-builders should positively accelerate the construction of the plant by all means, thus vigorously displaying once again the indomitable might and the revolutionary spirit of our people and the soldiers of the People's Army firmly rallied around the party and the leader.

Ground-Breaking Ceremony

SK160303 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Excerpt] A ground-breaking ceremony for the construction of the Sariwon Kalium Fertilizer Plant was held on the spot on 12 September by army construction workers and supporters.

A portrait of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song was respectfully placed in front of the place where the ceremony was held. Hung at the place were slogans reading "long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "long live the glorious WPK!"

Also displayed were other slogans reading "let us vigorously accelerate the march of the eighties in a way that the Sohae Lockgate was built!" and "construction workers, vigorously accelerate the construction of the Kalium Fertilizer Plant in the spirit with which the Sohae Lockgate was built!" and posters vigorously encouraging working people to new labor feats.

Along with the army construction workers and supporters, Choe Mun-son, responsible secretary of the North Hwanghae Provincial WPK Committee and chairman of the North Hwanghae Provincial People's Committee; Kim Hyong-chong, chairman of the North Hwanghae Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; and other functionaries concerned were present at the ceremony.

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CSO: 4110/113

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

NAMPO BARRAGE RENAMED—Pyongyang, 9 Sep (KCNA)—The Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a decree on 8 September on renaming the Nampo Barrage the West Sea Barrage reflecting the unanimous desire of the people to hand down long [as received] the heroic stamina in the 80's of Korea which has built a gignatic barrage on the rough West Sea and the important mission of the barrage situated at a West Sea gateway to Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, and its weighty national economic significance. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 9 Sep 86 SK] /9274

CSO: 4100/256

N. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

KCNA NOTES KIM CHONG-IL WORK ON DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION

SK060242 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1545 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Sep (KCNA)—In recent years the educational work has been developing on a new higher stage in Korea.

"On Further Developing Educational Work," an immortal classical work published by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in 1984 is of weighty importance in developing education in Korea.

In the work Comrade Kim Chong-il expounded with originality problems of principle arising in further developing educational work in keeping with the new requirement of the developing reality, such as the problem of improving the quality of the universal 11-year compulsory education, the problem of improving the training of technicians and specialists and hastening the intellectualisation of the whole of society, and the problem of enhancing the role of teachers and improving educational conditions and he has wisely directed the struggle for their realization.

Successfully going on in educational field is the work for the improvement of contents, methods and quality of education.

In general secondary education political and ideological education was strengthened and, at the same time, great efforts were directed to the education in basic science, technology and foreign languages to better the quality of the universal 11-year compulsory education and thereby the work of making all students have more than one kind of technique and skill has been further deepened.

Senior middle schools No 1 made their appearance in Pyongyang and all provinces to train children to be the core of the nation's scientists and technicians under a far-reaching plan.

In higher education, the training of technicians and specialists has been improved by strengthening education in latest science and technology and practical education.

The energetic work has been conducted to train many field engineers urgently needed for socialist construction. In [the] recent two years over 40 colleges

in different domains including electronics, automation, metal, machinery and tideland have been set up.

An advance has also been made in laying the material and technical basis of education.

Laboratories and practice bases in all schools have been built modernly and technical materials for education, such as electronic computer, video, devices for the study of foreign languages supplied in large quantities.

With the rapid development of the educational work the quality of education has been improved and 278 students have become alternate associate doctors in the last two years by publishing valuable scientific and technological papers.

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CSO: 4100/256

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

CHONGNYON OFFICIALS SEND CONGRATULATIONS TO KIM CHONG-IL

SK121011 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Sep (KCNA)--The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received a congratulatory message from the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The message dated 9 September says that recorded in the course of the proud history of our republic are the wise guidance and brilliant feats of the great leader President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il.

It stresses that the dear leader has brilliantly carried into practice the lofty intentions of the great leader with his brilliant intelligence and tested leadership and created new leaps and miracles in all realms of state activity including politics, economy, culture, military and external activity.

Pointing to the determination of Koreans in Japan to make positive contributions to the development and prosperity of the socialist homeland, cherishing the republic as the motherland, the message says:

To realize the new peace proposal advanced by the republic and the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and vigorously support the unyielding struggle of the South Korean people against U.S. imperialism and for independence, against fascism and for democracy, we will organize and mobilize in every way the patriotic zeal of the entire Koreans in Japan and further strengthen the movement of solidarity with the peace-loving people of the world including the Japanese people and thereby positively contribute to accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The message sincerely wishes Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life.

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CSO: 4100/263

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

ALUMINIUM WINDOW FACTORY COMMISSIONED--Pyongyang, 8 Sep (KCNA)--The Mangyongdae Aeguk Aluminium Window Factory build in Pyongyang was commissioned. The factory was presented as a gift to the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il by the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) representing the ardent patriotic sincerity of the compatriots in Japan. The factory carries the high degree of patriotic enthusiasm of the compatriots in Japan who are devoting all their sincere hearts to the prosperity of the socialist homeland, always breathing as one in an alien land with the people in the homeland. In order to carry into effect at an early date the desire of the Chongnyon organisations and compatriots in Japan to contribute to the construction of the socialist homeland, Comrade Kim Chong-il chose the site of the factory and solved all problems arising in its construction, wisely leading it to success. The modernly equipped factory produces a large number of aluminium windows of various forms and sizes. The commissioning ceremony was held on 7 September. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528 GMT 8 Sep 86 SK] /9274

EDUCATION FUNDS SENT TO CHONGNYON--Pyongyang, 9 Sep (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song sent again educational aid funds and stipends amounting to 155,100,000 yen (in Japanese currency) to the Koreans in Japan for the development of the democratic, national education of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon). Educational aid funds and stipends sent by the great leader in 101 installments till this time totalled to 37,825,922,433 yen (in Japanese currency). [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436 GMT 9 Sep 86 SK] /9274

CSO: 4100/256

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

VISIT OF EGYPTIAN PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY DELEGATION WELCOMED

SK080537 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0519 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Sep (KCNA)—Papers here today carry editorial articles welcoming the Korean visit of a delegation of the People's Assembly of the Arab Republic of Egypt headed by its speaker Rifat al-Mahgoub [name as received] upon the invitation of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

NODONG SINMUN stresses that the Korean visit of the delegation would contribute to deepening the bonds of friendship between the Korean and Egyptian peoples.

The paper says:

The friendship between the two peoples has a long history. The Korean people stood firmly on the side of the Egyptian people and all the Arab peoples and actively supported and encouraged the Egyptian people's struggle each time the imperialists and the Israeli Zionists ignited a war of aggression in the Middle East.

The visit of President Muhammad Husni Mubarak to Korea in April 1983 recorded a brilliant chapter in the annals of friendship of Korea and Egypt.

The Egyptian people have made achievements in their endeavours to defend national sovereignty and territorial integrity and realise the stability and democracy of the country.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the significant successes achieved by the friendly Egyptian people in the struggle for the country's independent development and social progress.

The Korean people value their friendship with the Egyptian people and will make all efforts to develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

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CSO: 4100/256

N. KOREA/ FOREIGN RELATIONS

DPRK DAILY MARKS ETHIOPIAN REVOLUTIONARY ANNIVERSARY

SK121030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Sep (KCNA)--Papers here Friday dedicate signed articles to the 12th anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution in Ethiopia. Noting that over the past 12 years since the victory of revolution the Ethiopian people under the correct leadership of Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam have successfully fulfilled complex and difficult tasks for firmly defending the gains of revolution and going over to socialism, destroying the old feudalistic and capitalist order, Nodong Sinmun says:

The Ethiopian Government is waging an active struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the complete liberation of Africa.

Korea and socialist Ethiopia are friendly countries which are vigorously advancing along the road of a new life, both adhering to the principles of independence against imperialism and of non-alignment. These friendly and cooperative relations have developed to a new, higher stage particularly after the Korean visit of Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam in October 1983.

The Ethiopian Party and Government invariably support and encourage our people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Believing that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries will further develop in the future, the Korean people wish the Ethiopian people greater success in their efforts to build a new life.

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CSO: 4100/263

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES GREETINGS FROM SOVIET LEADERS

SK091016 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Sep (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, received a message of greetings from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The message reads in part:

The founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea constituted a historical event in the life of the Korean people and opened before them a bright prospect for progress towards socialism.

The Soviet people warmly hail the successes the fraternal Korean people have achieved in socialist construction and invariably support them in the just struggle for making the U.S. forces withdraw from South Korea and peacefully reunifying the country.

We highly estimate the support of the DPRK to the Soviet Union's initiatives on including the Asia-Pacific region in the general process of the establishment of an all-embracing international security system. [sentence as received]

We are firmly convinced that the friendship and cooperation between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Workers' Party of Korea and between the USSR and the DPRK based on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism will constantly develop and strengthen in the interests of our two peoples and world socialism and in favour of the common struggle against imperialism and for peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world.

We wish you and all the working people of people's Korea new success in the endeavours for developing the republic still further socially and economically and in the struggle for reunifying the country on a peaceful and democratic basis.

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CSO: 4100/256

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES GREETINGS FROM PRC LEADERS

SK091105 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1045 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Sep (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, on 8 September received a message of greetings from Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Li Xiannian, president of the Republic of China, Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Assembly, and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of China, on the 38th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The message says the founding of the DPRK carried epochal historic significance in the political life of the Korean people as a great gain of their protracted and incomparably arduous national liberation struggle.

It continues:

Over the past 38 years, the Korean people under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song have registered brilliant achievements in the great work to defend the independence and security of the country and build socialism, maintaining the correct line of independence in politics, self-support in economy and self-reliance in national defence.

The international prestige of the DPRK is rising higher day by day, as it is strengthening collaboration and exchange with all the friendly countries while pursuing an independent, peaceful and friendly foreign policy.

The Chinese people sincerely rejoice over the great achievements gained by the fraternal Korean people and heartily wish you greater success in the noble work of building your country and defending peace in Asia and the world.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the DPRK in the past period have exerted tireless efforts for detente on the Korean Peninsula and the accomplishment of the cause of independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and enlisted sympathy and support of broad circles of the international community by advancing many reasonable proposals.

As your comrade and comrade-in-arms, the Chinese people strongly support your just stand and all reasonable proposals and express the belief that the entire Korean people's cause of independent and peaceful reunification of the country will surely end in final victory.

The Chinese party and government highly value the great friendship and solidarity between the peoples of China and Korea.

We are sure that the Sino-Korean friendship based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will be handed down through generations and remain brilliant forever.

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CSO: 4100/256

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ZANZIBAR DELEGATION LEADER THANKS KIM IL-SONG

SK080455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0443 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Sep (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song received a message of thanks from Seif Sharif Hamad, secretary for economic affairs and planning of the Secretariat of the National Executive Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and chief minister of Zanzibar, upon leaving Korea on 5 September.

The message says:

We will cherish a pleasant and happy memory of our visit to your country and resolve ourselves to make all efforts to develop and strengthen the bonds of friendship deeply rooted between our two countries on the basis of the particularly close fraternity between the great leader your excellency Comrade Kim Il-song and our outstanding leader His Excellency Julius K. Nyerere.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I extend my most heartfelt thanks to your excellency for having expressed sympathy with and deep understanding of the situation confronting Tanzania and rendered unstinted support and cooperation for our economic development plan.

The revolutionary party, government and people of Tanzania will always extend full support to the policies of your party and government for the noble purpose of the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

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CSO: 4100/256

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG SENDS MESSAGES TO BULGARIAN PARTY LEADER

Kim Il-song Greet's Bulgaria's Zhivkov

SK061109 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1059 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Sep (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on 6 September warmly greeted Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, upon his 75th birthday.

In a message of greetings Comrade Kim Il-song says:

You have devotedly worked for the happiness of the Bulgarian people and the development and prosperity of the country, holding heavy posts of the party and state for a long period.

The Bulgarian people have turned their country, once backward, into a prospering socialist country with a modern industry and developed agriculture by vigorously pressing ahead socialist construction under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by you.

Today the Bulgarian people are bringing about fundamental changes in social, economic and spiritual life and increasing the might of their country through their devoted struggle.

The achievements made in your country are unthinkable apart from your name.

Believing that the relations of traditional friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples forged through the sacred struggle to achieve peace and socialism against imperialism will constantly consolidate and develop, I sincerely wish you good health and happiness as well as new successes in your future responsible work for the building of a developed socialist society.

Revolution Day Greetings

SK082312 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1625 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Sep (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on 8 September to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, on the occasion of the 42nd anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

Noting that since the victory of the socialist revolution the Bulgarian people have turned their country into a prosperous socialist state, Comrade Kim Il-song says:

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the remarkable successes the fraternal Bulgarian people achieved in socialist construction and express firm solidarity with your efforts to defend peace and security in Europe and convert the Balkan Peninsula into a nuclear and chemical weapon-free zone.

We are pleased with the fact that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism have reached today a new, higher stage and believe that these traditional relations will further develop in scope in the future in conformity with the agreements reached upon at meetings and talks between us and in the spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation concluded between the two countries.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I wholeheartedly wish you and your people big progress in the struggle to creditably carry out the scientific and technical revolution and the Ninth 5-Year Plan set forth by the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

/9274

CSO: 4100/ 256

N. KOREA/ FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

WPK, VENEZUELAN TALKS--Pyongyang, 14 Sep (KCNA)--Talks were held here on 13 September between the delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Communist Party of Venezuela. Present at the talks on our side were Secretary of the WPK Central Committee Hwang Chang-yop and officials concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the delegation [word indistinct] Secretary-General of the CPV Central Committee Alonso Ojeda Olachea. The two sides exchanged views on the matter of further developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and other matters of common concern. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 14 Sep 86 SK] /9738

JARUZELSKI TO VISIT--Pyongyang, 14 Sep (KCNA)--A party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic led by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, will pay an official goodwill visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in late September upon the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0843 GMT 14 Sep 86 SK] /9738

YOUTH DELEGATION VISITS POLAND--Pyongyang, 16 Sep (KCNA)--A Korean youth delegation headed by Pak Chong-son, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, left Pyongyang by plane on 15 September for a visit to Poland. It was seen off at the airport by Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the [word indistinct] Central Committee, Pak Song-pom, vice director of the Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and other officials concerned and Mieczyslaw Dedo, Polish ambassador to Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0433 GMT 16 Sep 86 SK] /9738

WPK, SIERRA LEONEAN DELEGATIONS MEET--Pyongyang, 5 Sep (KCNA)--Talks were held between the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea and the delegation of the All People's Congress of Sierra Leone on 1 September in Freetown. Present at the talks on the WPK's side were the members of the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premier of the Administration Council, and Korean Ambassador to Sierra Leone Kim Myon-ye and on the opposite side were E. T. Kamara, national administration secretary of the party, and the head of the international department of the party, who are members of the Managing Council of the Central Committee of the APCS, and other officials concerned. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 5 Sep 86 SK] /9274

DPRK, CUBAN MINISTERS EXCHANGE CONGRATULATIONS--Pyongyang, 5 Sep (KCNA)--Korean Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and his Cuban counterpart Isidoro Malmierca Peoli exchanged congratulatory messages on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the opening of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Cuba. The messages note that the historical meeting between Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz in Pyongyang in March was a noteworthy event which recorded a most brilliant chapter in the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples. They express the firm belief that the friendly and cooperative relations existing between the two countries will grow stronger and develop through a common struggle for the cause of independence against imperialism and for socialism. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 5 Sep 86 SK] /9274

DPRK RECEIVES UGANDAN MILITARY DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 6 Sep (KCNA)--An Ugandan Government military delegation headed by Baota Ronald, minister of state for defence of the Republic of Uganda, arrived in Pyongyang on 5 September by plane. It was met at the airport by Colonel General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0512 GMT 6 Sep 86 SK] /9274

NEW AMBASSADOR TO UGANDA APPOINTED--Pyongyang, 6 Sep (KCNA)--Kim Tae-yong has been appointed as Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Uganda, according to a decree of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0502 GMT 6 Sep 86 SK] /9274

DPRK-NICARAGUA SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED--Pyongyang, 6 Sep (KCNA)--An inauguration meeting of Korea-Nicaragua Solidarity Committee was held Friday in Pyongyang. The meeting elected the chairman and vice chairman of the committee. Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun was elected chairman. A letter to the Nicaraguan president was adopted there. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 6 Sep 86 SK] /9274

BULGARIAN OLYMPIC COMMITTEE DELEGATION ARRIVES--Pyongyang, 6 Sep (KCNA)--A delegation of the Bulgarian Olympic Committee headed by its chairman, Ivan Slavkov, arrived in Pyongyang on 5 September by plane. The delegation was met at the airport by Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the Korean Physical Culture

and Sports Guidance Committee, and Vasil Khubchev, Bulgarian ambassador to Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1611 GMT 6 Sep 86 SK] /9274

WPK DELEGATION RETURNS FROM AFRICA--Pyongyang, 7 Sep (KCNA)--The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premier of the Administration Council, flew back home on 6 September after visiting Zaire, Benin and Sierra Leone. It was met at the airport by Secretary of the WPK Central Committee Ho Chong-suk and other officials concerned. It visited the Republic of Ghana as a Korean Government delegation. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0534 GMT 7 Sep 86 SK] /9274

GIFT FROM BRUNO KREISKY--Pyongyang, 7 Sep (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a gift from Dr Bruno Kreisky, ex-chancellor of Austria, honorary president of the Socialist Party of Austria and vice president of the Socialist International, on a visit to Korea. Dr Bruno Kreisky handed the gift to secretary of the WPK Central Committee Hwang Chang-yop. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0638 GMT 7 Sep 86 SK] /9274

CSO: 4100/256

- END -